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SHAN DEMPSEY'S STORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

Out I started, and when I seen the night so fine I thought I'd take a stretch across the fields. I don't know how it happened that I made for the ould forth, for I'm sure I didn't intend it. But sure enough my head was full of poor Ally, an' I suppose my feet took me to'ast where she was. Anyhow, before I knew, I found myself at the head o' the whin-field close by the forth, an' sure enough when I looked up an' seen where I was, my heart sunk within me, for it was no place to be on Hol'-eve night, of all nights in the year. The best I could do was to bless myself, an' I done that in a great hurry, an' was turnin' my back on the rascally ould place, when, what do you think but I heard a noise like the rockin' of a cradle, an' then a voice singin' soft and low. With that my heart rose to my mouth for I knew the song and the voice, too, for all it sounded as if it was down, down in the earth. I was most wild with joy, an' thought I wouldn't care if the whole fairy troop was athin hearin', so I gave a kind of a little cry an' was for dartin' into the forth. But the voice from within spoke out in a kind of a whisper—begorra I thought it at my elbow—"Wise man never set foot in Liscarron forth on Hol'-eve night—it 'id be no use to come in, anyhow—go home and, the first chance you get, make the sign o' the cross over them you know. Home—home—there's danger at hand!"

Well, childer, you may be sure I wasn't long gettin' home, not on account of the danger, for somehow I never thought of it I was so overjoyed, but to do what I was bid in regard to the thing at home, for I knew well enough it was her was meant. I thought it was the easiest thing in life to do it, an' the minnit I got inside the door I was makin' over to her, sayin' that I wanted my pipe off the hob. My dear! she was on her feet in a jiffy, an' says she, "Keep your distance, ould man! if you come near me, I'll make you rue it the longest day you have to live!" There's your pipe in the jamb-hole.

Myself was so confounded I didn't well know what to do, but at any rate I was too much afeard o' the hag to slight her warnin'. So I pacified her as well as I could, an' took the cutty an' began to fill it with tobacco, makin' believe I was laughin' all the time. The childer were busy duckin' for apples,* so they didn't take any notice of what passed.

I sat in one corner all the evenin' smokin' my cutty, an' the ould hare over fornenst me as quiet as a lamb, but for all that, when she thought I wasn't lookin' at her, she'd throw every eye at myself that you'd think she wanted to pierce me through—whiles I thought of makin' a dart over at her an' doin' what I had to do, but the least move I made she was on the watch, an' I didn't half like the look of her fiery red eyes.

At last the tricks were all over, an' the childer began to prepare for bed. The *calliogh* never stirred till the fire was raked, then up she got an' waddled down to the room. When she got to the door, she half turned round an' shook her finger at myself with a look that made me shiver all over. "Sure enough," thinks I, "she knows what's passin' in my mind—I b'lieve I'll not try it this night, anyhow! I'll take my time, an' come on her when she's not thinkin' of it.

For two or three days my ould hare and myself kept watchin' one another like two thieves. If I chanced to stir at all, even when I wasn't thinkin' of her, she set herself for me with her two eyes shinin' like a cat in the dark, an' I declare to you I was afeard as much as to look at her. I was jist beginnin' to lose all heart, thinkin' I'd never get doin' what was laid on me, when one night—of all nights in the year, it was the third night after Hol'-eve, —I was lyin' awake about the first cock-crow, thinkin' of Ally an' Tommy an' the poor woman I lost. The clear, frosty moon was shinin' in through the little window at the head o' my bed, so that it was most as light as day. I happened to set my eye on the room-door, an' what does I see but it openin' of itself very soft an' easy. Well! sure enough I was a little afeard, but I couldn't keep from gettin' up on my elbow to see if there was anything in sight. Not a thing could I see, but a voice whispered at my very ear, "Now's your time—now or never!"

I didn't ask who was in it, for the voice was my poor colleen's, nor I wasn't the bit daunted. All the fear was gone from me, an' I felt so strong an' courageous in myself that I thought I wouldn't fear all the gentry* in the rath above. I knew well enough what the colleen wanted, so up I gets an' down with me to the room t'other side of the kitchen where the *calliogh* lay. I found that door open before me, too, but still when I got fairly into the room I stopped. Fear came on me again, an' I felt the hair beginnin' to rise on my head. Still I thought of the warnin' I got, an' I made a step or two to'ast the shake-down on the floor. Not a sound did I hear from it, not as much as a breath, an' I couldn't see it because it was in a dark corner at the foot of the girl's bed where the moonlight didn't reach it. "Well!" says I to myself, "it's on me to do it—it's for Ally's sake—an' with God's help, I *will* do it—now or never, was the word the colleen said." With that I put up my hand an' blessed myself, an' made a dart at the bed, an' made the sign of the cross over it though my hand shook like an aspen leaf. Childer, dear, the cry that came from the ould hag, I'll never forget to my dyin' day. It was as if I drove a knife into her heart.

"Oh! you black-hearted villain!" says she, "you done it at last, but your look 'ill be none the better for it. Take her now an' much good may she do you! ha! ha! ha!" The laugh was like the laugh of an evil spirit, an' it rung all through the house, an' I hard a noise like the whizzin' of ever so many wings passin' me by. I was most dead with fear, an' couldn't spake a word if it 'id save my life, but as God would have it the girl's started up in a fright an' asked "In the name of goodness, what noise is that? Father! is it you or your wrath that's in it?"

"It's me, children, don't be afeard, but get up an' light the candle!"

They did, an' I tould them in the kitchen above what happened. Down we all went to the shake-down in the corner, an' we could hardly b'lieve our eyes when we seen the purty face of our darlin' Ally above the clothes in place of the weasened ould *calliogh* that was in it at bed-time. At first we were goin' to waken Ally, but she was sleepin' so soundly that we thought it a pity. Well! we said to one another that we'd wait up till she'd waken, for, you may be sure, none of us could sleep we were so overjoyed. So we got on our clothes, an' the girl's lit the fire, an' we sat round it talkin' in whispers of the joyful mornin' we were goin' to have of it, an' how many things Ally would have to tell us, an' we the same with her. We didn't disturb the boys, for we meant to give them a joyful surprise in the mornin'. Every now and then some of us stole down on tip-toe to take a look at Ally an' see if she was stirrin'. But she wasn't, nor even breathin', but sure that didn't surprise us, for didn't we often hear of people brought back from the fairies that lay in a trance for hours and hours. But at last the daylight came peepin' in to the little room, an' by degrees even the dark corner where Ally lay was dark no longer, an' her face was plain in our sight, but it was *a dead face* children! a dead face, white an' could an' stiff as a marble stone. The purty brown eyes never opened again, an' the voice that was music to my ear at the dead of night was silent for evermore! The ould wasp didn't go without leavin' her sting behind her in our broken hearts! It was easy to see that death was there, but still we wouldn't give up hopes but it might be a trance, so we kept Ally three days before we coffined her. There was no change on her barrin' for the worse, so we put her in her last house, an' buried her in Kilmarky, long side of her mother. I thought my heart 'id break, when I put the last shovelful of earth on her, but it didn't, you see, children, it didn't—well for me if it did!

There was dead silence for a few minutes after this. All were anxious to hear the sequel, but no one dared to break in on Shan's solemn musing, as he sat looking dreamily in amongst the blazing turf on the hearth. At last he cleared his throat several times, and rousing himself as if by an effort, looked round on the group of expectant young faces with a faint attempt at a smile.

"Death was newer to me then than it is now," said poor Shan, "I got well used to it athin the next three years, for by that time I hadn't a child in the world barrin' Tommy, an' he was married an' doin' for himself. The boys an' the girls dropped off one after another, 'deed they did, children, they melted away before my eyes like snow off a ditch—the two girls died of decline, one of the boys of a pleurisy he took from a wettin' after a hard day's work, an' the other of a bad fever that was goin' at the time."

"Why, Shan, how did you live at all after them;" cried one of the youthful listeners—a bright manly boy—his big round eyes distended with wonder.

"Now, will you b'lieve what I'm gwine to tell you, children?" said Shan with unusual solemnity. I didn't feel half as bad about any of them as I did about Ally, for all the others had the rites of the Church afore their death, glory be to God, an' I knew that their time was come, an' that their Maker was only takin' them to Himself, where I'd soon be after them. Still I was lonesome enough you may be sure, especially when the last one went—my youngest boy—an' I found myself very lone in the house. I might have been far worse, only a day or two after poor Hugh's funeral, Tommy came out to see me, an' brought me lots of tobacco, an' tay, an' sugar, an' tould me that if I wished himself an' Jenny—that was his wife—'id come and live with me as soon as ever I liked, though it wouldn't answer him so well, he said, on account o' the business, but still an' all, they'd do it if I wished, for that Jenny's eyes never dried since Hugh's death, thinkin' of how lonesome and desolate the old man must be. "And you know, father," says Tommy, "she's as good a sarvant as ever laid down two hands—for she lived three years with the mistress athin before we were married—so she'll give you a good bit and sup, an' keep you clean and comfortable—faith she will so, father—she's jist the girl can do it!"

Well! children, myself can't tell you how overjoyed I was to find so much nature in Tommy an' his wife, an' to think that I'd have them to keep me company an' take some of the toil of the farm off my hands. 'Deed I could hardly have been better pleased if some of the

* This is one of the old-established sports of Hallowe'en in all parts of Ireland. A tub or pail of water is placed on the middle of the floor, and the apples being thrown in, a few at a time, "the boys and girls" dive after them, each in their turn, till they succeed in catching one in their mouths.

* This is one of the many conciliatory terms applied to the fairies by the country people.

children were given back to me from the grave. And sure enough I had good cause to be joyful, for after Tommy and the wife came home to me I had the life of a lord a body might say. Sich a son and sich a daughter-in-law as I had couldn't be found anywhere. Tommy had left off his wild tricks altogether—barrin' the bit o' fun that was in him, an' *that* I didn't want him to get rid of, for it kep' myself alive—my dears! he was as sensible as a judge, an' didn't talk agin religion as he used to do, an' sure that pleased me best of all. He was away from us on the coach about half his time, but when he was at home, I declare to you he worked well. As for Jenny, why if she was my own born child she couldn't have done more for me than what she did. Not a hard turn she'd let me do, not as much as bring in a creel of turf, though I used to do it for all that when I'd get her back turned, bekase I was strong enough at the time, an' I'd raythor do it than see her do it. Not but what she was abler than I was, for, you see, she was a fine strappin' heifer with every leg an' arm on her so big an' so red that you'd wonder to see them. She was a fine likely girl to be sure, but there was enough of her in it to make two middlin' people. I never had much *gra*, children, for big women, but Jenny was so kind an' good to me that I couldn't but like her. She never went to fair or market but she'd have the bit o' tobacco home to myself, an' maybe some other little kindness to the back of that. It was nothing with her an' Tommy but "father dear" at every word, an' neither of them would do the most triflin' thing without askin' my advice. "Them were happy days, children dear," said the old man with a heavy sigh, "pity they didn't last! The only thing that I didn't like in my daughter-in-law was a way she had of makin' little of my poor girls. To hear her talk, you'd think they were both idle an' wasteful, an' had no great care for their ould father. Well! this used to sting me to the very quick, an' many a time I had a hot argument with Jenny about it, but it was no use tellin' her she was in the wrong, for I soon seen she didn't want to be set right, an' at last I used to hould my tongue an' let her talk on, though my very heart 'id be tearin' assunder listenin' to what I knew well was lies. Still Jenny was so good to myself that I couldn't for shame's cause quarrel with her, an' that's the way we lived together for as much as half a year. I was never done tellin' the neighbors all round what a treasure of a daughter-in-law I had, an' how much Tommy was changed for the better. Some o' them seen with the same eyes I did myself an' *they* thought I was happy born, but far more o' them used to shake their heads an' say "Wait a bit, Shan! the big woman didn't take off her brogues yit." To be sure myself used to be a good bit put out with them for throwin' any sort o' slur on Jenny, an' sometimes, when they came out with something worse, or maybe said I was too soft for a man o' my age, an' that my eyes 'id be opened some fine mornin', I'd take it ever so hot, an' tell them I'd never darken their door again as long as I lived. The very best friend I had in the world happened to be the very man that had the worst opinion of my son and daughter-in-law, an' that grieved me more than all. I done all I could to convince him, but he was a dark, silent man, not easy to move from his own notions, an' all I could say or do wouldn't bring him to say one soft word o' them, espaycially Jenny. At last he called her a "big stag" up to my very face, an' I couldn't stand that anyhow, so Tarry an' I fairly quarrelled, an' for as good as three months we never opened our lips to one another, more than biddin' the time o' day, when we chanced to meet. 'Deed it was ill our comin's, too, to fall out, for Tarry an' me were no less than double gossips.

To make a long story short, children, one winter's evenin' about a month or so after my quarrel with Tarry Reilly, Jenny was down in the room doin' something, an' Tommy an' me were settin' above in the kitchen one on either side of the hob.

"Father!" says Tommy, "I'm gwine to say something to you on a little matter o' business, but mind if you don't like what I have to say, tell me so at onst, and the thing is ended."

"Well, let me hear the word, anyhow, Tommy!" says I, lookin' over at him.

"I will," says he, "but you must come over near me, for I don't want the woman below to hear me. Do you know what came into my head last night, as I was sittin' on the back seat o' the coach an' it goin like a bird flying?"

"Why, then, how would *I* know Tommy? What was it, avick?"

"I was thinkin' that the care of the little spot o' ground must be too much for any man at your time of life, with such a heavy load of trouble on you into the bargain—an' says I to myself wouldn't it be a good plan now if he'd make the house an' place over to me, an' let me give up this stravagin' mode of life onst for all, an' stay at home an' mind it, and let my father have a little rest now in his ould days."

With that up comes Jenny from the room, and says she, "What's that you're sayin' to the ould man, Tommy? If it's in regard to him givin' up the bit o' ground, it's what I'll never consent to. He'd find it odd now in the end of his days to be on your floor or mine. Not a word now, Tommy, not a word—I know what you're goin' to say, aroon, an' to be sure it 'id still be his own floor he'd be on when he'd be on ours. I know that as well as you, Tommy, but the old man doesn't know it. He'd be afeard, and small blame to him for that same, that he'd live to rue it. We're all well contented now, an' if you take that situation that was offered to you, Tommy"—I chanced to look up at Jenny, and unless my ould eyes decaved me, she winked at Tommy—"if you do, you know, the ould man can get plenty to come an' keep house for him. So I tell you again, don't think of sich a thing as him givin' up the place to you."

Now myself was always easy led, too easy as poor Molshy, may the heavens be her bed, often tould me. At first, I thought I wouldn't do what Tommy wanted, if he made a king of me, but when I seen Jenny, as I thought, so much against what was for their own good, on my account, an' especially when she made mention of the situation that Tommy could get, I began to ask myself what would I do at all if they left me again, and sure there could be no harm in it after all, for sure wouldn't I have easier times, an' a good bit and sup, as I had ever since they come, and besides they'd be sure to stay then. There was another notion in my head, too, and it was it came out first.

"*I'll do it*," says I, dashin' the ashes out o' my pipe on the hob stone, "I'll do it, Tommy, if it was only to spite Tarry Reilly!"

"How is that, father?" says Tommy with his mouth and eyes wide open.

"Oh! never mind says I, "that's none of your business. I'm obleeged to Jenny for her good wishes in regard to me, but it's not her advice we'll take this time. We'll go in to town the morrow, if God spares us, and get old Douglas to make out the writings."

"And so we did, children," said Shan with rueful gravity. We went in on the edge of our foot, Tommy and me, and I made the house and place over to him. The scrivener wanted me to put in a clause that I was to have my livin' out of it all my days, but I wouldn't as much as hear of such a thing, an' so all I had in the world was made over to my son Tommy, an' sure myself thought it a fine thing to get the care of it off my shoulders.

For about a week or so all went on well, an' I seen no change worth speakin' of, but when Jenny came home from the first market she was out, I got a little glimpse of what was in store for me. She brought me no tobacco, and at first I thought she forgot it. So I asked her for it, an' it's what you'd think she'd bite the nose off me. "Where would I get tobacco for you?" says she; "you gave me nothing to buy it." "Why, Jenny dear," says I, "didn't I give you half a crown the other day to get some for me—you mind the day you went to Paddy Markey's shop—an' you only brought me an ounce, an' never gave me any change."

"How sharp we're gettin' all of a sudden," says she mighty cross; "when you want tobacco go and buy it, you've less to do than I have!" Well, children, there came a weakness over me so that I was ready to drop, an' I asked Jenny to give me a drink o' water, but she made as if she didn't hear me, an' walked away with herself into the room. So I had to do without the water, an' I got weaker an' weaker every minute, till at last I thought I was gwine to die. But I didn't, God had greater trials in store for me, blessed be His name. It 'id be too long to tell you the treatment I got after that from both Tommy and the wife. The good cup o' tea, an' the smoke o' tobacco, an' all the good eatin' and drinkin' went from me by degrees, an' the hardest turns about the house were laid on me, till my very life was a burthen to me with sorrow an' the height of hardship. The worst of it was that the neighbors had no pity on me, for they all said it was my own fault, an' that as I made my bed now I must lie. What do you think but it was Tarry Reilly had the most compassion for me after all, an' at last when Jenny tould me one day to go an' look for my share, as many a better man done, she said, an' that they had enough to to do support themselves an' the child they had, it was to Tarry's corner I went, an' though I wouldn't be a burthen on him an' his, but took to the road as Jenny bid me, I was welcome to the best bit an' sup they had, an' a bed in the warmest corner as often as I chose to go.

But Tarry died some four or five years agone, an', *mavrone*, but I lost the good friend when I lost him. The children all make me welcome, to be sure, but still they can never be to me what their father was, for we were gossoons together, an' grown men, ay! an' ould men together, too. We had a heart-likin' for one another, an' when poverty an' ould age, an', worse than all, the unnatural treatment of my own flesh an' blood sent me on the *shaugkran*, I could never say I wanted a friend as long as Tarry lived. His death was another sore crush to me, an' a heavy loss, but I got over that, too, like all the rest, thanks be to God that never shuts one door on his poor creatures but he leaves another open. As for Tommy an' his wife, I b'lieve the're not much better off than I am. Though Tommy said he'd give up the coach when he got the farm, he never did for all that, an' the lazy, idle habits he got about that inn and them horses he never got over, or never will. They have a scrawl of young children about them, so that Jenny can't get much out, an' so between one thing an' another, everything seems to go again them, an' the farm is so little use to them, that they might as well not have it. So you see, children, they didn't make much of it after turnin' out the poor ould man that owned it—but sure, sure, that same's no wonder, for when was a bad, undutiful child known to prosper?—if they do, it was only for a while, for the curse of the evil-doer is upon the man or the woman that shuts their heart again the father or mother that God put over them.

Reader, this was Shan Dempsey's story, and I wish I could say it ended here. The concluding words of the broken-hearted father were fearfully impressed on the minds of all who heard him, by the sad fate of his unnatural son who fell from the top of the coach a year or two after, and broke his neck, leaving his wife and family to beg their bread as he had driven his father to do before. The old man did not long survive this most dreadful of all his misfortunes, and in him we lost the last of our old story-tellers. May his doom be a warning to all foolishly-indulgent parents!

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA—NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America* arrived in Boston on Friday with advices from Europe to the 23d Oct. During the first five days of her passage the *America* experienced most tempestuous weather. We append the principal items of news:

The projectors of the Galway line have purchased the screw steamer Circassian. She takes the place of the Prince Albert from Galway, Oct. 26. A correspondence between Mr. Lever and Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a subsidy for the Galway line, and the renewal of the Messrs. Cunard contract, is published. The latter says: "The extension of the Cunard contract was assented to in March last, before the Galway undertaking was mooted, but that there is nothing in it to interfere with the arrangements for the postal service *via* Galway." A deputation had proceeded from Limerick to London to see Mr. Cunard on the subject of a transatlantic station in the Shannon.

A telegram from Valentia reached London on the 20th ult., stating that intelligible signals were again being received from Newfoundland through the cable. The signals were very distinct, and the words received were: "Daniells now in Circuit." This, however, must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it is still clear there is a serious fault in the cable.

It had been finally agreed, with the consent of four-fifths of the shareholders of the Great Eastern, that the original company should be dissolved, and that the cost of building and launching the ship, £640,000, should, in the new company, be reduced one-half. The bank of England continues to abstain from reducing the rate of discount, notwithstanding the great ease of the money market. Loans on the Stock Exchange were obtainable on government security at one per cent. In the discount market the minumum rate was two per cent. The *Morning Post* understands that the channel-fleet has been ordered to Lisbon.

Various amounts of Russian gold continue to arrive in Holland, whence, in the present state of exchange, they are despatched to Paris. Rumors of a Russian loan continue to circulate, but as yet they are believed to be wholly founded on surmises caused by the recent reflux of specie from that country, and its known wants for railway and other purposes. Private letters from Paris describe a want of activity, owing most likely to a temporary drain of money to Vienna, and state that prices seem to be without inherent life, and to depend entirely upon the support of leading operators. From Germany the accounts are of a similar character, and there is great repugnance to speculation. No one, it is said, will invest in any foreign country, and the only foreign securities that are saleable are direct government bonds. A Russian loan, however, it is thought, would be well received.

The Greek Christians in Bosnia who have been committing terrible outrages on the Mussulman population have a belief that they will be supported by France and Russia in a dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the formation of a Greek Constantinopolitan State.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the Octroi barriers of Paris will shortly be extended to the fortifications.

Russia's possessions on the Amoor were being rapidly developed, and Russian engineers had proposed a railway from the Gulf of Castries to a contingent bend of the Amoor.

The Council of State of Geneva had formally declined, in a letter to the Federal Council, to remove certain foreigners from Geneva.

Several Spanish ships had sailed with troops for the West Indies. Several Madrid journals had been seized and fined for political articles against O'Donnell. The Spanish auxiliary force formed at the Philippine Islands to assist the French expedition against Cochin China is composed of 1,500 Tagals.

The Emperor of Russia has granted permission to the students of the University of Moscow to publish a collection of translations of the best German, French, and other foreign works, to be printed at the cost of the University.

The oil crop about Tuscany and Lucca is said to have proved a failure, the worm appearing just as the olives ripened.

Bombay letters of Sept. 24, with the details of the late telegraphic advices, are received, but they add little of moment to them. The Bombay *Times* says the strength of the Sepoy army in Oude and the ajacent districts is estimated at 70,000 men and 56 guns.

LOWELL.—Lowell, Mass., is the largest cotton manufacturing city in America, and, therefore, is duly entitled to be called the "Spindle City." It has a population of from forty to forty-five thousand, the majority of whom are of the laboring classes. This place, like all others, has its peculiarities. Its people are very democratic in their social intercourse. Refined manners are little looked to, and as a mass, the people are not intellectual in a degree to compare well with most other New England towns. As a general thing, the young ladies and gents, who compose the major part of the population, are more interested in dashing dress, theatres, dances, &c., than in things of a more substantial nature. The principal glory of the "boys" is to "go a sparking," and that of the "girls" to "flirt" with the "beaux." In this respect the place is *progressing* (for the worse) *very* "fast." Lowell, as a city, has seen its best days. The time has been when its operatives received good wages—more than double the amount they get now—merchants did a thriving business; in fact, prosperity shed her cheering rays upon every one within her borders. But, alas! good wages has gone, the best operatives have fled, and the thriving merchant of other days has given away to "twopenny" dealers. Indeed, business has been so reduced by the continued reduction of wages, that only "one-horse" establishments can manage to do business enough to pay their rents, and the result is we have a "coming and going" mercantile community—a firm only settling and remaining in the place just long enough to dispose of a stock of second-rate or damaged goods. Thus, in a thousand ways, the glory of Lowell is departing.—*Workman's Advocate.*

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY AFTER ELECTION.—The city looked gloomy on Wednesday last. It bore every appearance of some one having been whipped. The battle was over, and the banners of the conflicting parties looked as though there had been considerable carnage, for they were tossed and turned, and tore and capsized, and whirled up into every imaginable shape. In some of the streets they hung and swung in such a dilapidated condition that even the jaded horses of the city cars took fright at them and tried to run away. The defeated candidates, with dejected visages, early withdrew their banners from popular view, while in most instances the elated victors had the modesty to haul in their canvass; so the streets soon began to lose all evidence of the recent struggle. The victors, as well as the vanquished, were for the most part utterly exhausted with antecedent labors, and compelled to keep to their rooms if not to their beds. The heavens, which had been for two days scowling ominously at this lower world, put on its cap of blackness and began a drizzling rain, to the great mortification, doubtless, of the beautiful creatures who seem to take so much pleasure in promenading up and down Broadway to show their pretty faces and gaudy dresses.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

[*From tha London Tablet.*

In the fight between the Church and the world, between the See of Peter and the heretic, the schismatic and the infidel Powers, which defy the sacred authority of Rome, one and all of them, after a shorter or longer day of triumph, leave behind them a record only of vain strife and defeated ambition, whilst the victory remains palpably with the apparently feebler Power which seemed during the struggle to have the worst of the fray, and was every moment about to be its victim. The Church is always *going to be* submerged; wave after wave has been seen to roll backwards from the Rock on which she is founded, after a vain effort to shake her foundations; but it would still always seem that she has no power to withstand the invincible and overwhelming fury of the present storm. But the time comes when its force is spent—when it again subsides—and when we see the Church and the Rock on which she is built, rising serenely and majestically above the baffled flood—the victor in the war which was never for a moment doubtful, however much it might have appeared so.

A not especially striking, but still a near instance of this, is the conflict between Protestantism and the Holy See in England. How often was the power of the Pope about to be finally crushed! But the Tudors have passed away; the Stuarts may have saved their souls, but they lost their kingdom, and now Protestantism is at internecine war within its own bosom; and England, again become a province of the Roman Church, sees one only example of internal unity, discipline, and strength within her borders. Not that the victory is yet decided and apparent, but that the raging of the storm has passed over, and we plainly see, everybody plainly sees, the Church founded on the Rock rising visible and immoveable from out of the subsiding waves.

A greater, a more signal, and a more complete instance is seen in the downfall of the Turks, the most merciless, bloody, and successful enemies of the Cross who have yet arisen. It is four hundred and fifty years since Bajazet, having defeated an army of 100,000 men, with the flower of the Christian chivalry of France and Germany, in the plain of Nicopolis, seemed to threaten the conquest of civilized Europe. His defeat by Timour afforded an opportunity which the internal divisions of Christendom forbade the use of; but his grandson, by the victory of Varna, and the capture of Constantinople, more than recovered the lost ground. From this moment the danger seemed nearer, the catastrophe more imminent, until, in the time of Soliman the Magnificent, the barque of Peter was surely at last to be swallowed up by waves urged by the fury of the infidel on the one hand, or of the heretic or schismatic on the other; for at this time Luther was preaching in Germany, and Henry VIII. reigned in England. The Church of St. Sophia was degraded and desecrated to be the Mosque of the Impostor, whilst Germany and England seemed inclined to follow the footsteps of the perfidious and ambitious Greeks, and to sever themselves from the Head and Fountain of Unity. For five hundred years the Turks had been advancing, and now Christendom, at the very summit of their power, which imminently threatened Italy itself, was afflicted with a new misfortune in the West. It was at this conjuncture that it pleased God to give the victory of Lepanto to the prayers of St. Pius V., and the obedient arms of Spain and Venice. This was the beginning of that downfall of which we have not yet fully seen the end. After this great battle the Divine favor did not always smile on the efforts of the Christian Powers, yet the defeats of the Turks under the walls of Vienna, and in the neighborhood of Belgrade, were the most striking events which marked the continuance of the struggle. We cannot forbear to give the summary of the most lucid and eloquent writer of our times of the action of successive Popes in this great series of events—this "world's debate"—from the early moment at which they discovered the danger down to the time when its aggressive action may be considered to have ceased. In his *Lectures on the History of the Turks in its Relation to Christianity*, Father Newman says:

Sylvester the Second was the originator of the scheme of a union of Christian nations against them. St. Gregory the Seventh collected 50,000 men to repel them. Urban the Second actually set in motion the long crusade. Honorius the Second instituted the Order of Knight Templars to protect the pilgrims from their assaults. Eugenius the Third sent St. Bernard to preach the Holy War. Innocent the Third advocated it in the august Council of the Lateran. Nicholas the Fourth negociated an alliance with the Tartars for its prosecution. Gregory the Tenth was in the Holy Land in the midst of it, with our Edward the First, when he was elected Pope Urban the Fifth received and reconciled the Greek Emperor with a view to its renewal. Innocent the Sixth sent the Blessed Peter Thomas the Carmelite to preach in its behalf. Boniface the Ninth raised the magnificent army of French, Germans, and Hungarians, who fought the great battle of Nicopolis. Eugenius the Fourth formed the confederation of Hungarians and Poles who fought the battle of Varna. Nicholas the Fifth sent round St. John Capistran to urge the princes of Christendom against the enemy. Calixtus the Third sent the celebrated Hunniades to fight with them. Pius the Second addressed to their Sultan an apostolic letter of warning and denunciation. Sixtus the Fourth fitted out a fleet against them. Innocent the Eighth made them his mark from the beginning of his Pontificate to the end. St. Pius the Fifth added the "Auxilium Christianorum" to our Lady's Litany in thankfulness for his victory over them. Gregory the Thirteenth with the same purpose appointed the Festival of the Rosary. Clement the Ninth died of grief on account of their successes. The venerable Innocent the Eleventh appointed the Festival of the Holy Name of Mary, for their rout before Vienna. Clement the Twelfth extended the Feast of the Rosary to the whole Church for the great victory over them near Belgrade. These are but some of the many instances which might be given; but they are enough for the purpose of showing the perseverance of the Popes.

Of all the Christian Powers who, in the course of seven crusades, fought for the Holy Sepulchre, France was the one which longest adhered to the sacred cause; at Nicopolis, four princes of the blood lost their liberty, and in the last crusade, St. Louis lost his life. Not all the horrors of the reign of terror, nor the triumphs of infidelity, nor the revolutions which have successfully subverted three, and restored two dynasties, have sufficed to turn away the eyes of France from the Holy Land, and faithful in some degree to her old traditions she still claims and exercises the right of protecting religion in the East. The weakness of the Turks renders this, at the present moment, a comparatively easy task, but the massacre of Jeddah proves the impossibility of restraining fatal outbursts of the ferocious fanaticism of that race. If France were now to turn her eyes again to the Holy Supulchre, and, in the name of Religion, and with the Apostolic blessing, rescue the land flowing with milk and honey from the infidel and the barbarian, she would be acting in accordance with the strongest and most permanent of her traditions. The true heir to the crown of St. Louis is he who first plants the Cross on the walls of Jerusalem.

But there is another solution of the intolerable presence of infidels and barbarians, at least of their domination, in the most fruitful and the holiest homes of the Christian race—it is the successful prosecution by Russia of those schemes of ambition which, however much retarded by late events, are sure to be resumed at more favorable opportunities, and in the mean time kept alive by that tradition which points to Constantinople as the capital of a Russo-Greek Empire. Nor is this a one sided tradition, confined to the Russians only. The Turks also acknowledge it, and confess to the expectation that Europe is not to be their home, but that the race of Ismael is to yield their richest prize to the yellow-haired invader from the North. Each tradition, the French and the Russian, is consistent with the other—one points to Constantinople, and the other to the Holy Land. But the schism between the East and the West is an insuperable bar to the success of Russia, and the jealousy between France and Austria to that of France. Nicholas the First, the persecutor of the Church, thought vainly by his diplomacy and arms to be the Pontiff and Emperor of the East. His successor, in giving peace to his persecuted Catholic subjects, and in applying himself to cultivate the arts of peace and commerce, has taken a step in another and safer direction. The further step between protection and submission seems nearer, and the nearer it comes the nearer also comes the time when East and West may sing a united *Te Deum* in the Church of St. Sophia; and the way to the Holy Land may perhaps be opened to the faithful without the contemptuous protection of Turkish scymitars.

What can better illustrate the progress of the Cross against the crescent, of civilization against barbarism, in nearly eight centuries, than the comparison between the actual incidents of the first crusade, and the report, however unfounded, which it has lately been found possible to circulate, that the Holy Father contemplated a pilgrimage to Jerusalem?

THE VATICAN GREEK TESTAMENT.

At last this long-expected work, which has for the last twenty years sorely tried the patience of the Biblical scholars of Europe and America, has made its appearance. The Vatican codex—the queen of MSS.—to inspect which Bentley, Tischendorf, Tregelles, and many others have made journeys to Rome—is no longer a sealed book, an unknown volume. Here are its whole contents given to the world, and available to all who can afford to pay the goodly price at which the work is published. As the title page announces, the MS. is edited by Cardinal Mai, to whose laborious industry we are indebted for many other valuable works. Although but recently published, it has been long known that this edition of the Greek Scriptures has been printed some years. The Cardinal showed Tischendorf the whole five volumes ready for publication in 1843. And from the work itself we learn that it was printed as far back as the year 1838. Various reasons have been suggested to explain this unaccountable delay. Dr. Tregelles says that when Rome was in the hands of the Republican Government, and the authority of the Pope could no longer hinder the appearance of useful works, Cardinal Mai offered the impression for sale to Mr. Asher, the publisher, at Berlin; but the terms named by the Cardinal were deemed too high, and thus the negociation came to nothing. The French occupation of Rome, and the restoration of the Papal Government soon prevented Cardinal Mai from publishing his edition; and thus Biblical scholars have been doomed to wait another ten years for this precious boon. Now that it is in our hands, it is melancholy to reflect that the learned editor did not live to see the consummation of his labors, and that the work was finally sent forth to the world, under the superintendence of another. The work is well and handsomely got up. The type is very good, and the paper very stout, and capable of being written on. The text of the MS. is comprised in five stout quarto volumes, of which four contain the Old Testament, the fifth the New. The Old Testament—the Septuagint translation—is, of course, valuable, having never before been correctly published; but the New Testament is, beyond all comparison, that which renders this work so especially important. On this account it is much to be regretted that the one cannot be separated from the other. The Old and New Testaments must be bought together. As the cost of the work is rather considerable—nine pounds—this is a serious matter to scholars, a race not usually burdened with wealth. It is true an edition of the New Testament alone, in smaller size, is announced as to follow hereafter; but the editor adds, some considerable time will probably first elapse. The Vatican codex thus at length given to the world—we need scarcely say—is generally regarded as the most ancient copy of the Greek Scriptures in existence.—*British Quarterly Review for October.*

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The St. Lawrence Tubular Bridge.—The piers for the tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence will all be raised above the water this fall. There are scaffoldings already up for thirteen tubes, all of which will be completed this season—fourteen tubes would have been laid, but one was unfortunately lost. It is the determination of the managers to have the bridge wholly completed next year—probably by October.

Melancholy!—Mr. John Gilbreath, a farmer in Lynnfield, parish of St. James, county Charlotte, was burned to death lately, while trying to rescue his horse from the barn which had taken fire. Barn, horse, hay, grain crop, and owner, were all consumed by the devouring element! Mr. Gilbreath was a respectable man, and kind neighbor.

Some time since very severe remarks were made against the late Postmaster at Charlottetown in reference to a missing letter, supposed to contain money. The Postmaster declared that the letter had been sent from his office to St. John, N. B. It appears he was correct; it was found in the office at St. John, having been laid aside through the mistake of one of the clerks there.

Railroad navvies in New Brunswick have recently been assaulting farmers on their way to and from St. John. A respectable farmer publishes a long letter in the *Morning News* on the subject.

A woman was attacked in a most cowardly manner, on King street, Toronto, by two young men, who stole her shawl, knocked her down, and kicked her, inflicting on her person severe injuries.

The walls of Montreal were placarded recently with bills announcing the performance of a comedy, in three acts, on Sunday, the 24th ult., to be interluded with comic songs.

The old Ferry House, near the residence of Mr. Creighton, Dartmouth, N. S., was destroyed by fire lately. It has been unoccupied for a number of years.

William John Howlett has been sentenced, in Montreal, to be executed on the 17th December next, for the murder of his wife.

At the Ottawa Assizes no less than fifty-six suits have been entered against different parties for alleged frauds, perjury, &c., at the election held last winter.

A child named Brishois, aged twenty days, was accidentally smothered, at Longueuil, while lying in bed between its parents.

The Galway and New York Steamers—Banquet to Captain Thompson, of the Pacific.—A banquet was given to Captain Thompson and the officers of the steamship Pacific, on the evening of Monday, the 1st inst., at the Pierpont Hotel, Brooklyn, to celebrate the fact of their having run from St. John's to Galway in six days and one hour, and to reciprocate the hospitality which the gentlemen who got it up experienced on board the Pacific, when they escorted her out of the barbor at her first departure from New York. Over fifty persons sat down and partook of the cheer which awaited them. When the cloth was removed, Mr. John Hennessey, who presided at the board, introduced the regular toasts in their proper order. The first was the "President of the United States," which was received with cheering. The next was "Captain Thompson," the guest of the evening, which was responded to appropriately by the Captain. The next was the "New York and Galway line of steamships," which was given in connection with the name of Mr. Lever, and received with the greatest enthusiasm. The next was "Captain Hudson, who tied the knot that linked Ireland to America," which was received with great applause, and responded to by Captain Hudson in a brief and stirring speech. The last regular toast was "The Press," which was warmly received. Toasts were also drank to Mr. Lever and Rev. Mr. Daly and the officers of the Pacific. The first two were eloquently responded to by Rev. Mr. Maguire, and the last by Mr. Benson, the first officer of the Pacific. Everything passed off with the greatest harmony, and the company did not break up till the small hours of the morning. Altogether the banquet was one of considerable *eclat*, and highly creditable to the gentlemen who had the arrangement in hand.

Accounts from Syria state that the cholera has carried off 30,000 persons at Mecca.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

[*From the American Agriculturist for November.*]

CURING HAMS.

The slaughter of the porkers begins this month on all well regulated farms, from Aroostook to the farthest West, and South to Mason and Dixon's line, and only a little later farther South, we see the sleek beauties suspended by the gambrels, their open mouths biting the cob, from which they shelled the corn while living. The hams and shoulders, destined for bacon, are liable to be spoiled in two ways—by too much salt, and by too little. Not one ham in ten offered in the market is properly cured for human food. Many persons put the hams in with the other pork, and spoil it. Many of the recipes offered are too indefinite to be of any service. The following cures bacon fit for a king, or his eldest daughter:

For one hundred pounds of ham take salt, ten pounds—Turks Island is best—six ounces of saltpetre, and two pounds of brown sugar. Mix the ingredients as evenly as possible and rub them upon the flesh side of the hams and shoulders. Pack the hams in a clean cask, skin side downward. Put a stone and board on top of the hams and fill up with clean cold water so as to cover them. In a few days all will be dissolved and form a pickle just right. But the salt in the solution is continually sinking to the bottom. Therefore, either change the pickle—pouring it out and pouring back again—or if the barrel is but partly filled roll it around a few times so as to stir the contents thoroughly, as often as once a week. The neglect of stirring the pickle, after it is made, spoils many a barrel of hams. In six weeks they will be cured just right. Smoke them ten days, to two weeks, in a cool smoke house. Put them in tight cloth wrappers, white-wash the wrappers, and they will keep for years. This is our family recipe, used for fourteen years.

FEEDING HORSES—A COMMON MISTAKE.

The practice of regulating the food of horses by the amount of work they are required to perform, is a good one, if properly followed. For example, a horse when lying comparatively idle, as in Winter, should have less solid food than amid the hard work of Spring and Summer. Again: if a horse is about to be put to a work of extra labor, it is well to fortify him for it by a little extra feeding beforehand. But the mistake we refer to is the practice of over-feeding him an hour or so before putting him to work. If an extra service is required of a horse, on any particular day, and an extra feed is to be given him, let him have it the evening befcrehand, rather than in the morning an hour or two before being put to work. Why so? Because, if he is put to work so soon after eating, his food does not become digested, and he is obliged to carry about with him a large mass of undigested fodder, which is rather a burden than a help to him. If he is well fed the evening before, the food is assimilated—changed to flesh and blood—and sends health and vigor through all the system. As a general rule, a working horse should be fed regularly, both as to the time and the amount.

ABOUT WEEDS.

Notwithstanding our advice, oft-repeated during the summer, we see that all the weeds in the country were not exterminated during the growing season! Hosts of them still stand proudly, in potato patches and corn fields, and by the side of fences everywhere. Some of them have not shed their seeds, and may yet be cut down. Others are biennial plants, or perennials, propagated by the roots, and will have to be pulled or dug up. Now, before the ground freezes, let one more grand assault be made upon them. If left untouched, they will reproduce their kind by thousands next year, and add tenfold to the care and labor. Let, then, every leisure hour be devoted, this month, to a war upon weeds, digging and burning them.

THE FARMER'S LIBRARY.

It need not be large nor expensive. It need not be purchased all at once. The reading of it need not detract one hour from the important labors of the field. But every farmer should by all means *have* a library. He needs one for his own benefit. He should have some scientific knowledge of the various operations he is daily performing, both for his own enjoyment, and so as to be able to give a reason for everything he does on his land.

Moss.—The article of moss, which grows in such abundance in the swamp lands of Louisiana and the bottoms of Texas, may be made a very important article of trade. When cleaned and well prepared, it is used as a substitute for horse hair, in the manufacture of sofas, chairs, cushions of all kinds, omnibus and coach work, and in a southern climate it is the very best material from which to make mattresses. In the city of New Orleans there are moss presses, where the article is taken in the rough state and thoroughly cleaned, rebaled, and then it is an important commodity of trade when shipped to the eastern cities. The moss is well known—while it hangs upon the tree it is gray, but when properly cured it is black, and in texture resembles horse hair. The process of curing is by means of heat and moisture. After laying in a wet place for a considerable time, it is hung up to dry; when dried by the use of a flail or other means, the outer bark is separated from the black fibre, and then it is what is technically called Spanish moss, or *le barbe*. Thrifty Germans make a good business of gathering and curing moss.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

As the train on the Belfast and county Down Extension line, approached Ballygowan Bridge, lately, a person standing on the bridge, flung a stone at the engine-driver, who fortunately swerved his position at the moment, and so escaped the missile which, however, struck a boy on the engine and inflicted a rather serious wound on his head. The stone which was afterwards found, weighed about 4lbs. It is to be hoped that the fellow who perpetrated this outrage may be detected and punished. Had the engine-driver received the blow, it is more than probable that he would have been disabled, when the most serious consequences might have happened to the passengers.—*Downpatrick Recorder.*

A meeting of the members of the corn trade of Belfast was held at that town, to consider the propriety of adopting resolutions respecting the present mode of weighing corn in Ireland. A resolution was unanimously agreed to in favor of an uniform standard of 100lb. weight, by which all descriptions of corn, flour, and meal should be sold. This is in accordance with a resolution recently adopted by the Liverpool Association, and it would greatly simplify and facilitate the progress of trade between all parts of Ireland, as well as with England, if some standard were generally recognized.

The Catholic Institute in Belfast have purchased the large and central mansion of R. J. Tennent, in Hercules place, for the purpose of offices, lecture-rooms, library, &c., for a sum exceeding £2,000.—*Banner of Ulster.*

Carlow.

It appears that when a constable intends to enter into the bands of matrimony he applies for leave, and that being granted, the moment the marriage is solemnized, he must hold himself in readiness for removal to another district or county—on the grounds that a constable when he contracts marriage in a district, and enters into relationship with his wife's family, he is considered no longer qualified to discharge his duty therein with the same zeal and impartiality he previously displayed in the public service. This is a rule which is stringently acted upon, and a more impolitic, unsocial, or unnatural rule was never established in a country, where marriage is considered honorable in all. The case of Head Constable Donovan, of Leighlinbridge, is one in point. During a period of 18 years in the public service, he obtained the respect and the esteem of all classes, for his zeal and activity. He unfortunately in an evil hour, considered it prudent to marry, with the concurrence of the official authorities; but a few days only elapsed when he was informed that he was removed not only from the district, but from the county, and that he was to hold himself in readiness to proceed to the county Wexford. Marriage was the offence—and punishment followed! The inhabitants of Leighlinbridge, of both religious denominations, memorialed the Chief Secretary on his behalf, but the Chief Secretary could not interfere. Sir Duncan M'Gregor's successor had not entered upon his duties, but red-tapeism prevails as much in the Constabulary Office as in other public departments—and is as tenacious of its traditions as were the Persians of old of their inexorable laws—therefore, Mr. Donovan must remove to the county Wexford.—*Sentinel.*

The inhabitants of the town of Borris witnessed, on Monday, 11th Oct., for the first time, the arrival of a locomotive engine. It conveyed several trucks of iron and sleepers for the siding at that station. Much gratification was felt by all classes at the prospect of the line being opened for traffic to that point, which will confer many advantages on the town and neighborhood—while its extension to Wexford, Enniscorthy, and New Ross, will naturally contribute to advance the interests of a populous agricultural district of great extent, comprising the barony of St. Mullins.—*Post.*

Walter Bagenal, Esq., has been gazetted a cornet in the 13th Light Dragoons. This gentleman is eldest son and heir of the late Philip Bagenal, Esq., of Bennekery House, county Carlow, and grandson of Major Boyd, of Rosslare House.

Cork.

No small degree of curiosity was awakened by the appearance at Queenstown of a large steamer, which had dropped into the harbor, displaying the Russian flag. Upon inquiry, it appeared that she was the Don, of Odessa, laden with Indian corn, and that she had discharged part of her cargo at Rouen. She came up the river on the afternoon tide, and lay at Merchant's quay, opposite the stores of Messrs. G. & W. Sherlock, near the custom house. She is to discharge the remainder of her cargo to Richard Foley, Esq., of this city. All hands, including the captain, appear suspicious, and are very incommunicative.—*Reporter.*

We have the very best authority for stating that the riots at Sneerness, in which our countrymen of the North Cork took so prominent a part, originated in an act of unmanly insolence committed against the wife of a sergeant of that crops. A remonstrance only elicited further insult. The whole regiment were designated as a set of "bloody Irish Papists," and hence the disturbance.—*Ibid.*

Professor Murphy, of Cork, has succeeded in restoring the minion potato on the point of extinction, by propagating it from the berry or apple; he has proved that a potato on the point of extinction can be restored to its original health and vigor after a second or third planting from the apple.

The receipts of the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway for the week ending 9th Oct., were £232 11s. 10d.; for the corresponding week last year, they were £252 16s. 1d.

Dr. Johnson, of Passage, has received a certificate from the Royal Humane Society, testifying their appreciation of his son's conduct in rescuing the girl Dawley from drowning.

John Shea, formerly Mayor of Cork, and who for many years has been a prominent public character, died in Dr. Barter's hydropathic establishment.

Donegal.

The Irish in the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales have subscribed about £5,000 for the purpose of bringing the Donegal peasantry out to Australia, and settling them on public lands. Well may we wonder at the marvellous generosity of spirit which this movement displays. It is the finest illustration the world has witnessed of that intense home-sympathy, and mutual charity of the Irish, to which Sir J. Stephen paid an eloquent tribute in his address at Liverpool the other day. But has it not another moral too? Here is a race of the finest peasantry, not merely in the world, but in Ireland itself, whom we have been watching for the last seven or eight years undergoing all the processes of a gradual extermination, regularly invested by their landlords with an army of bailiffs, drivers, and police, carefully and deliberately brought from one stage of wretchedness to another, from poverty to penury, from penury to starvation, and we do nothing, are able to do nothing, to relieve them. The law cannot protect them against a notorious conspiracy for their destruction, and the Legislature declares that any sympathies it has are with their oppressors. But, 16,000 miles away, at the other extremity of the globe, the spirit which is so impotent at home, has free play and takes a practical form. A new Gweedore shall rear its homesteads by the banks of the Murray, and Cloughaneely contribute its curious congeries of vowels with Yara Yara and Womombool to the composite nomenclature of Australia. In the sunny and liberal air of the South, this fine type of Celtic manhood, cramped and under-fed for generations, will expand into a noble stream of population—charged, be it always remembered, to their very heart's blood with hatred and horror, with the conviction that England is a tyranny and an organized hypocrisy, which the Irish have caused to pervade the public opinion of the United States. Boast to the Irish peasant of British liberty, and he tells you with sufficient point that he envies the position of the Russian serf. Happy for him that there are other, and more prosperous Irelands in America and Australia to which he can escape. The men who have originated, and who direct this movement in Australia, are themselves remarkable. Mr. Plunkett, the Sydney Treasurer, has been Attorney-General, President of the Legislative Council, Member for Sydney—is, we believe, the most eminent lawyer in the colony. On the committee, we find half a dozen legislators rejoicing in such Celtic names as Egan and Deniehy.

Dublin.

The long-expected and wished-for metropolitan improvement, viz.: the removal of the unsightly iron railing in front of Trinity College, and the reduction of the segmental area enclosed thereby, seems to be somewhat farther off than ever, although apparently on the eve of demolition but very recently, as the College authorities have declined to allow 2 feet 8 inches next the quoin of the building to be added to the thoroughfare, although the corporation agreed to expend £1,000 in the erection of a new palisading. However, it is projected to remove or retire the block of houses existing between the Alliance Gas Office, in Grafton street, to Boyle, Lowe, Pim & Co.'s Bank, in College green, and thereby increase the roadway; but there seems to be much doubt as to the feasibility of this plan, and its likelihood of accomplishment, in a pecuniary point of view. Some reports of an intention to remove the pedestal recently erected for "the Moore statue" have reached us; and though a local journal has published the project as almost certain, it is doubtful, whatever may be the public opinion of its artistic merits. A new street, to be called "The Grand Parade," is proposed to be constructed from the western end of Dame street to the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway at King's bridge. Cork hill will be done away with, and its great ascent considerably reduced by an extended gradient. The Parade will run nearly parallel with the river Liffey, and cross Fishamble, Winetavern, Bridge, Bridge foot, and Watling streets; the roadway to be 60 feet, and each pathway 20 feet in width, and will be level nearly the entire length. The design is by Mr. Louch, architect and civil engineer. These matters augur progress, and we must not omit to notice that tall chimneys from 100 to 120 feet in height are being reared up, the timber trade largely on the increase, the streets newly paved and sewered, and commercial establishments being newly fronted.—*Builder.*

A lecture on "Christopher Columbus, the Discoverer of America," was delivered in the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, by Mr. W. Parsons. Having glanced at the state of geography, previous to the imperfect first voyage of Columbus, the lecturer proceeded in strong and vivid language to describe the adventures of this remarkable man; his early struggles in life, from the time when, attracted from his native city, Genoa, by the report of the successful voyage of Vasco de Gama, he went to Lisbon to try and procure from the court there, the means to enable him to discover his "new world," down to the period when, after having, by his unconquerable energy and perseverance, achieved what was the great object of his life, he was sent home in chains, and afterwards suffered to die, forgotten and neglected by Spain, the country for which he had accomplished so much. Mr. Parsons was listened to with deep attention by a numerous audience, and several times throughout and at the conclusion of his lecture warmly applauded.

A new gas company has been formed in Dublin, to be incorporated pursuant to act of parliament. The company pledge themselves to supply the city and neighborhood with gas at a very cheap rate, 3s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet, and of better quality than that given by the other companies. This reduction in the price of the lighting commodity will, we apprehend, considerably increase its consumption, and save the consumers a pretty round sum.

Mr. Daniel Moran has been appointed Assistant Chemist to the Museum of Irish Industry. Mr. Moran has been, for some time past, a very successful operating pupil in the chemical classes connected with the above institution.

We have reason to believe that the hints given in some of the Protestant newspapers in Ireland, that the present Ministry is prepared to grant a Charter to the Irish Catholic University, are well founded.—*London Tablet.*

Galway.

The *Daily News* says that the Galway line received by the City of Washington applications from America for £50,000 of stock, which, added to the subscription already made, exceeds the required capital.

The government has decided upon constructing a harbor at Galway, capable of accommodating the Transatlantic traffic which is being developed by the new line of steamers between that port and America.

A number of English thieves were very busy at Ballinasloe fair, where several robberies took place. One gentleman was robbed of £230 at the railway station.

Kerry.

The Tralee *Chronicle* is endeavoring to rouse the spirit of "the kingdom" to make exertions towards the establishment of a railway to Valencia, which would even with the start Galway has had, and which Foynes will in all probability have, settle the question of the Atlantic Packet Station for ever, for as the passage has been made from Galway in six days, it could be made from Valencia in 18 or 20 hours sooner.

The cattle show of the Kerry Farming Society was held in the old Brewery premises. The show of stock was by no means so encouraging as that of last year. In the evening about eighty gentlemen and farmers sat down to a most substantial, excellent and well-served dinner, in the long room of Splentz's hotel. Robert Conway Hickson presided; Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes filled the vice-chair.

The Chairman of the Tralee Town Commissioners, and some other members of that body, have been engaged during the week in considering the best mode, in an engineering point of view, to prevent the constant inundations to which the town is subject.

The Tralee October fair was not well attended by buyers, and the show of stock was not as large or as good as might be expected at this season of the year. Prices on the whole ranged low.

The attendance of buyers at the Killarney monthly fair was very numerous. The greatest demand seemed to be for pure bred Kerries, of which very few were to be seen.

Kilkenny.

A Kilkenny paper publishes the following: "There died very recently in the Kilkenny Union Workhouse, in the 80th year of his age, a remarkable person, whose departure from this unearthly stage we cannot permit to pass without a glance at his strange eventful history. The personage whom we would introduce to the attention of our readers is the once notorious William Delany, more generally known by the *sobriquet* of 'Billy the Boy.' He must not be confounded with another William Delany who gave evidence as an 'informer' on the trials of the murderers of Hoyne and Mortimer. This latter personage was a much younger man. 'Billy the Boy' was connected with what was called the 'Whitefeet' of more than thirty years ago. He was not very formidable in appearance, being only five feet four inches in height, for he was found under the standard height for the army, when, in early life, he offered to enlist. Billy was more than a dozen times in gaol, and was tried for capital offences on five or six occasions. At no time was there a conviction, and he once escaped through the sudden illness of a juror. His pious expression on that occasion was that 'God had a hand in him.' He never 'informed' on his accomplices. He had the merit of 'faithfulness to his rebellious friends.' In his latter days we have reason to believe that he refused to have anything to do with any proceedings in the way of agrarian crime. The 'Boy' sometimes talked freely about his former exploits."

An accident, which might have proved very serious, but we are happy to say turned out of comparatively slight importance, occurred to Mr. Daniel Smithwick, youngest son of E. Smithwick, Esq., J. P., Kilcreene. Mr. D. Smithwick was out fowling with some friends, and chanced for a moment to rest the muzzle of his fowling-piece on the toe of his right boot. In some unexplained manner the trigger was touched whilst he stood in this attitude, and the charge of one of the barrels passed between two of his toes, into the ground. The nail was torn off one toe and a portion of the fleshy part of the other toe was shot away, but no material injury was sustained.—*Moderator.*

Mayo.

In the memory of any one there has not been so disastrous a flood as occurred recently in this county. For weeks we had storms, and that ceasing the rain set in and poured in torrents. About Westport the rivers rose and flooded their banks. At Ayle the river rose several feet, flooding hundreds of acres, and carrying away corn, hay, and covering the potatoes several feet deep. At Westport it rushed into the Presbytery, then into Mr. Levingston's distillery, carried away the North Mall Bridge, filled the houses in the streets three feet deep, and injured the furniture. Beyond Louisburgh the new bridge of Carrowniskey was swept away, and a new building at Tully shared the same fate. At Belclare two bridges were carried away, and the corn and hay for miles up the Ownwee river were swept into the sea, and now lie on the sea shore at high water mark, useless for any purpose. The great bridge of Erriff has been swept away, and the communication with Connemara stopped. This is a most serious matter, as it will cost hundreds of pounds to replace it. Two children, a boy and girl, engaged herding cattle in the vicinity of Crimlin (near Turlough), are missing, and are supposed to have been carried off by the flood, but no positive intelligence of their fate has as yet been ascertained.—*Constitution.*

Waterford.

About a year since, says the Waterford *News*, we cautioned the farmers of this country against the ruinous competition for land in which many then seemed disposed to engage. We said they would find themselves committed to rents that they would be unable to pay. The course of events since has well justified that line of observation. Flour, wheat, and cereals, have fallen to very moderate rates, without any appearance of an advance in prices. Foreign grain is being imported in large quantities. The potato is abundant and cheap. Meat also has a downward tendency. The late fair of Ballinasloe established that tendency very decidedly. Many persons returned from that fair unable to realize the prices they paid for their stock last May. The contracts for supplying the navy with beef, and much of the pork, have been given to Hamburgh and American houses. The Irish, at the recent rates, were unable to compete with them. Butter is high, but it is difficult to say how soon it may receive a check. Labor, on the other hand, is more likely to be higher than lower in price. The more direct and rapid the communication between Ireland, America, and California, becomes, the more nearly it is plain the remuneration for labor in these islands will approach that in the new world. All these matters seem to us pretty conclusive to show that the present scale of rents can scarcely be maintained. That scale has been established under the influence of brighter prospects for the farmer than at present exist. Some land owners have, of late years, been taking into their own hands their land, principally for grazing purposes. It is likely that some of them will find that, ere long, not to be a very profitable speculation. They may be disposed now to listen to reason, and accept rents that can be paid by industrious tenants.

A pleasing and novel scene was presented at the funeral of the late Dr. Quinn, of Dungarvan, who was lately buried in the Protestant churchyard. Our parish priest, the Very Rev. Dr. Hally, walked before the coffin, assisted by his curate, Rev. M. Mooney, and Rev. Mr. Toomey chanting the burial service. Walking behind the coffin were to be seen, with hats in hand, three Protestant parish ministers and one Protestant curate. Indeed, it must be remarked with truth that the Protestant clergy of this locality, for years back, have been remarkable for mildness, Christian charity, and freedom from all sectarian bigotry.

The present Duke of Devonshire has determined to dispose of his extensive estate in the south of Ireland, reserving those known as the Lismore and Bandon properties. The Duke awaits the opening of the new Court for the Sale and Transfer of Estates to present the petition praying for the disposal of those lands.

Mr. Matthew Beary, C.E., is constructing a storm-wall of extraordinary thickness on the boundary of the estate of Mr. Jones, Abbeyside, Dungarvan, to resist the encroachments of the sea, which, in stormy weather, throws up large quantities of sand on the arable land adjoining the coast.

Wexford.

The lot of our local fishermen, during the past summer, has been one of penury and toil—the fishery of the season proving remarkably poor. The herring did not, even in the smallest numbers, appear on our coast, and the mackerel but for a day or so—all species of fish were scarce. When the oyster season commenced, the take of this delicious fish was extraordinary, and they have been sold for home use and export, at so low a figure as from twopence to fourpence the one hundred and twenty. This low price made but a poor return to the anxious and toil-worn fisherman, and he is now hoping for the winter "school" of the herring tribe—very few of which, owing to unfavorable weather and other causes, have yet been taken. The best night's fishing has been found within our harbor, in the deep water of the Cull or Coal Channel. Two hundred years ago, the herring fishery inside Wexford Harbor was abundantly remunerative.

The annual election of five Enniscorthy Town Commissioners, in place of those retiring by ro-

tation, was held in the Market-house, before Richard Joyce, Chairman of the Commissioners, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected: Dr. O'Rourke, Messrs. Matthew Furlong, P. M. Cooke, Edward J. Lett and Patrick Breene.

The National Lifeboat Institution has forwarded a 32 feet lifeboat for Kilmore, on the coast of Wexford; one ditto for Rosslare, on the same coast. Each boat will be provided, if required, with a transporting carriage, so as to make her available for a considerable line of coast.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Dedication in Monterconnaught. — On Sunday, 10th October, the dedication of the chapel of Monterconnaught, in the diocese of Kilmore, took place in presence of a crowded audience. Every spot in the extensive edifice —sanctuary, transept, and body—was filled to inconvenience. People flocked there from all parts, from Virginia, Ballyjamesduff, Oldcastle, Mountnugent, Crossakiel, Kells, Mullagh, &c.; and each district boasted that it was itself the best represented in point of numbers, thus showing that all were represented well. The ceremony of the dedication was gone through by the Most Rev. Dr. Brady, Lord Bishop of Perth. At the High Mass the Rev. John M'Enroe, C.C., officiated as High Priest, and Rev. John O'Reilly, P.P., and the Rev. Thomas Brady, C.C., as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. After the Mass a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fortescue, S. J., in aid of a fund for liquidating the debt incurred in ornamenting the house, erecting a marble altar of the rarest workmanship, and building a schoolhouse. A collection was made, and upwards of thirty pounds were realized. This, in addition to the moneys received at the gates and for tickets, made up an aggregate of over one hundred pounds. The episcopal benediction having been given the vast congregation retired.

Anecdotes of His Holiness.—The Austrian correspondent of the *Times* relates the following anecdotes: "Not long since the Bishop of Brixen (in the Tyrol) had an interview with the Pope, and his Holiness condescended to express to him his opinions in respect to Protestantism. 'It is proable,' says the Sovercign Pontiff, 'that it is not the fault of the majority of the Protestants that they are separated from the Church. The force of education, habit, and circumstances is so great that in all likelihood they never ask themselves whether their profession of faith is right or wrong. God will judge them with clemency. However, I am the Vicar, and not the "Segretario" (depository of the secrets) of God. The Most High alone, who is omniscient, can know what is right and what wrong.' Another anecdote, which the *Wiener Zeitung* (an excellent authority on such matters) tells of the Pope, is as follows: A Protestant lady of high rank repeatedly endeavored to induce his Holiness to converse with her on the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, and one day, after she had pushed him very hard, he mildly said, 'It may be better for you not to speak of such matters, for I fear that your future responsibility would be increased if you forced the Vicar of Jesus Christ to tell you the truth and then refused to believe it.'"

The Sanctuary of St. Ignatius.—The *Univers* gives an account of a visit which was paid by the French Emperor and Empress to the sanctuary of Loyola when they crossed the Spanish frontier from Biarritz a short time ago. The Jesuit Fathers mustered in great numbers to receive their Majesties, and on their arrival made "no ceremonial speeches, which are ever vapid," but at once "fell upon their knees and kissed the hands of the monarchs." The Empress, it is stated, was evidently moved from the first; but on reaching the cushion prepared for her before the high altar she gave full vent to her feelings, and shed tears of joy and gratitude at finding that the Jesuits had received her and her husband as cherished brethren of a loving family. After their orisons their Majesties were conducted to the holy house of St. Ignatius Loyola, the most remarkable objects in which were pointed out to them by the living representatives of his doctrines. Before leaving the establishment their Majesties accepted a collation provided by the reverend fathers.

Consecration of Magheral Catholic Church.—On Sunday, 17th October, this beautiful little Church was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore, in the absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, who was prevented from attending by indisposition. A very large number of people, estimated at about six thousand, including gentlemen from Belfast, Newry, Dundalk, and other towns, were present to witness the solemn ceremony. During the Mass very beautiful pieces of sacred music were sung, in accompaniment with a full-toned harmonium, which was presided over by Mr. W. C. M'Loughlin, the organist of the Newry Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, and was, in every respect, worthy of that gifted divine's celebrity as a pulpit orator. The collection amounted to the large sum of £375.—*Newry Examiner.*

The Convent at Trim.—The slating of this grand edifice will shortly be commenced. The Very Rev. John O'Connell, who projected the work and carried it on so creditably, collected the very large sum of one hundred and eleven pounds twelve shillings, after a sermon in the parish chapel of Moynalvey. This generous contribution does honor to the hearts of the priests and people of that little parish.

Ordination.—On Monday, 18th ult., the holy order of Priesthood was conferred by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Furlong, on Mr. George Rackards, a native of Wexford, in the elegant chapel of St. Peter's College. Mr. Rackards had previously received Sub-Deacon and Deaconship in the Royal College of Maynooth. The Chapel was attended on the occasion—the first of the kind which has taken place in Wexford for a great number of years—by the local Clergy and a large number of the townspeople. His Lordship has, also, been pleased to remove the Rev. Walter Lambert from the curacy of Annacurrah, to be one of the curates in Wexford.—*Independent.*

Jubilee in Connemara.—The solemn ceremonies of the Jubilee were carried on lately in the parish of Roundstone, Connemara. The Jubilee commenced with the celebration of a solemn High Mass. The officiating Clergymen were the Rev. Patrick Sheridan, Rev. H. Cahill, Rev. Patrick Ryan, and Rev. Thomas M'Walters. Sermons were preached on every day both in the Irish and English languages, by the different clergymen. The confessionals were thronged from early morning until a late hour in the afternoon, and nothing could exceed the devotional fervor evinced.

Kilmore Burial Ground.—An order in Council, which appeared in a late number of the *Gazette*, orders that burials in the graveyard of Kilmore, Cavan, be henceforward discontinued. The reference must be to the old graveyard. Most of our Cavan readers are aware that the Protestant Bishop got a new burial ground closed in on the hill opposite the site of the old one. The people, however, preferred the place where the bones of their fathers reposed, and the order comes between them and the gratification of their pious wish.

Peckham.—After many unavoidable delays, the Superior of the Capuchin community, at Peckham, has decided upon at once commencing a portion of the intended monastery, and it is hoped that the first stone will be laid by the Bishop of Agra, before leaving England for his diocese. The building, though substantial, will be of a simple and severe character. Mr. Welby Pugin is the architect.

Switzerland.—The project of the Bernese Government to incorporate the Catholic community of Berne with the diocese of Bale meets with fresh opposition. The Elders of the Church, with the Parish Priest of Berne, have ranged themselves on the side of their Bishop, Mgr. Marilley.

On Monday, the Feast of St. Luke, the Cardinal Archbishop laid the foundation stone of the new Church at Hertford, with the usual ceremonies. His Eminence was attended by the Very Rev. Mgr. Searle, Canon Weathers, the Rural Dean of the county, the Priest of the new mission (Rev. H. Vaughan), and many of the students from the neighboring diocesan seminary, St. Edmund's College. The new Church, which is in the Gothic style, has already risen a considerable height from the ground.

It is intended to erect additional buildings in connection with the (at present unfinished) new Cathedral of St. Patrick, Melbourne. The new chapel recently erected at the west side of the Cathedral of St. Francis has been opened. There are nine compartments, having stained glass windows and mural decorations, emblematical of the chief points in the history of the Blessed Virgin. The additions extend 60 feet by 25 feet; Mr. Schnoider is the architect; Mr. Glynn, contractor.—*Builder.*

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of the Rev. James Fitzpatrick, P. P., of Castletownroche, which took place after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience, at his residence in that town. Called to the sacred ministry fully half a century ago, he discharged during the whole of that long and trying period with energy, assiduity, and zeal, the many and laborious duties of an Irish Missionary Priest.

The Cardinal Archbishop preached recently at Cowes. In consequence of the smallness of the chapel, admission was only by tickets; but the anxiety to hear his Eminence was so great amongst the inhabitants that four times the number of tickets might have been most easily disposed of. The whole available space was occupied by a crowded and most attentive auditory.—*Weekly Register.*

On Sunday, the Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster consecrated the Right Rev. Dr. Etheridge, S.J., Bishop Elect of Torone, and Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street, Berkeley square. We may remark that this is the eleventh episcopal consecration of the Cardinal Archbishop.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Rome of the 9th ult. says: "In the course of next week his Holiness is to go to Castel Gondolfo, and there also he will give a grand diplomatic dinner. He will afterwards, it is said, make an excursion to the sanctuary of Genazzano, a small village at some distance from Palestrina."

We deeply regret to learn that the revered and beloved pastor of Naas, the good and patriotic Father Doyle, lies this moment in a precarious state, and that but slender hopes are entertained, if, indeed, we are justified in saying that there are any, for his recovery.

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Lord Bishop of Clogher, who has been occupied during the past fortnight in visiting the several conferences of his diocese, has arrived in Dublin.

The Provost of Westminster has succeeded in obtaining a suitable piece of ground for the proposed Convent of the Poor Classes at Bayswater.

The Rev. Thomas Burke has been appointed by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien to the curacy of Cahir, in the place of Rev. Mr. Sleaden, removed to St. Mary's, Clonmel. The Rev. Pierce Power, St. Mary's, has been appointed a Professor in St. John's College, Waterford.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty has removed the Rev. Michael Joseph Scully from the curacy of Aunnascaul to that of Castlegregory.

Domestic.

The Name of "Mary."—A friend wants to know if it be really true that the Pope has forbidden the name of Mary to be given to children in future. Our answer is this: could the concurrent testimony of the whole secular and sectarian press of the country establish the truth of anything that regards Catholics or their Church, then would the fact of this prohibition be unquestionable. For there is not one of them that has not given currency to this rumor—most of them, we know, without the least evil intention. But does not our friend know that the Pope is not in the habit of using the American press, political or sectarian, as the medium through which to make known his decrees. He proclaims them in Rome, and transmits them to the Bishops of the whole world. If he has passed any such law—which we suppose out of deference to the united voice of the press, should not be denied —all we can say is, that it does not apply to American Catholics. Let our parents, then, continue to do as they have been doing; and without scruple, having no fear of Roman Pope or American Press before their eyes, give the sweet name of Mary to their children, whenever devotion may prompt them to do so.—*U. S. Catholic Miscellany.*

Handsome Improvement.—A handsome improvement is being made in St. Joachim's Church, Pine street, Frankfort, Pa., by the erection of a spire. The spire will consist of 42 feet of brick work above the present height, and 65 feet of framé work, all to be handsomely finished and surmounted by a cross. The steeple will contain a bell and clock, and will, therefore, prove of use as well as an ornament to the place. The mason work is being done by Mr. John Peters, the carpenter work by Mr. E. H. Allen, and Mr. J. T. Mahony is the architect, the whole under the immediate supervision of the enterprising pastor, Rev. John McGovern. The height of the steeple, from the ground to the cross, will be 150 feet, and when completed will add largely to the beauty of the building, and occupying, as the Church does, an elevated position, the spire will be visible at a distance of several miles around.

Carmelite Order. — The only Carmelite Convent in the United States is in Baltimore City. The Order itself is amongst the most ancient and the most rigid of the female religious communities. It has ever enjoyed the highest reputation for sanctity, and still attracts to its membership many of those who aim at perfection in the higher degrees of ascetic life. There has recently been a change in the government department of this Convent. Mother Theresa, who for four years filled the station of Prioress, has retired from office, and Sister Alberta was on the 29th ult. elected by the Sisterhood to that station, and brings to it all the experience she had gained as Sub-Prioress for some time past.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

Order of St. Dominick.—On the 13th day of October, the Very Rev. Joseph A. Kelley, President of St. Joseph's College, Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, was elected Provincial of the Order of Friar Preachers in the United States, by a Chapter of the Fathers of the Society assembled for that purpose in St. Rose's, Kentucky. The well-established reputation which this distinguished priest carries with him to his high position, is an earnest of the success that will attend his administration as well as a proof of his worthiness to succeed the present incumbent, the Very Rev. James Whelan, whose term of office has been one of marked prosperity and blessings. Father Whelan will now assume the Presidency of St. Joseph's College.—*Ibid.*

Return of Clergymen.—The Rev. M. M. Coghlan, who had gone on a brief visit to his relatives in Ireland, returned to Louisville in the early part of the present week. His numerous friends will be rejoiced to learn that his health has been greatly improved by the journey. He will return in a few days to his congregation of St. Lawrence, in Daviess Co. The Rev. Leander Streber, O.S.F., who went to Germany on business about three months ago, arrived safely. He is accompanied by a priest and three Franciscan Sisters; the former of whom is to assist him in his congregation of St. Martin in this city, and the latter to take charge of the school for girls attached to the church.—*Louisville Guardian.*

The Jubilee.—Immense crowds fill the Cathedral every evening to listen to the eloquent and instructive sermons of Father Smarius, S. J., who, together with Father Coosmans, S. J., is engaged in giving the exercises of the Jubilee in the Cathedral congregation. Seven or eight confessors are associated with these zealous Fathers, and the confessionals are thronged from morning till night.—*Ibid.*

The Jubilee at Bardstown, Ky.—We have had six converts baptized in our Church yesterday, the 1st of November. The Jubilee is working effectively on the inhabitants of Bardstown. Several who have not been inside of a Catholic Church since they were baptized are returning again, truly penitent for their past life and with firm resolutions to amend for past follies by future diligence.—*Communicated.*

Ordination in the Diocese of Toronto.—On Sunday, 31st ult., his Lordship, Bishop de Charbonnel, held an ordination in his private chapel, when he conferred the sacred order of Deaconship on the following gentlemen: Michael O'Shea, Augustus Guillon, Louis Braire, Dominic Laurent. We understand that the same rev. gentlemen are to be promoted to the holy order of Priesthood some time about Christmas. To the apostolical zeal of his Lordship, Bishop de Charbonnel, the diocese of Toronto is indebted for a large accession of zealous and efficient missionaries, whose exemplary lives will greatly promote the sacred cause of religion. Through the energy and perseverance of its chief pastor, the spiritual wants of this diocese are rapidly provided for. New congregations are formed, churches are built, and Catholic schools are established throughout the country. Let us pray that Almighty God may long preserve in our midst a pastor who watches so carefully and so successfully over the flock committed to his charge.—*Canadian Freeman.*

New German Catholic Church.—The corner stone of a German Catholic Church was laid in Alton, the other day, in presence of an immense concourse of people. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father John Mangy, who was specially authorized by the Bishop of Alton diocese, who was unavoidably absent. Two addresses were delivered. Previous to the laying of the corner stone, Rev. J. Brennan addressed the assembly in English, explaining the nature of the ceremony about to be performed. Rev. Father Mangy, of Cincinnati, delivered an address in the German language, after the ceremony was performed.

Two postulants recently received the white veil in the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Bank street, Cincinnati. One was a native of Germany, tho othor a Chinese, born in Hong-Kong of Irish parents. Two of the inmates of the asylum, one a young woman, the other a child of ten years, received Baptism. The Archbishop preached, taking the Two Steward's for the subject of his discourse. As several of our respected citizens were present, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Springer, Mrs. John Slevin and Miss Margaret Duer stood sponsors for the catechumens.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

As we go to press, says the New Orleans *Catholic Standard*, we are informed that the Rev. Mr. Lestrange, the estimable vicar of St. John Baptist's Church, has expired. The deceased has been some time laboring under an affliction of the lungs.

The corner stone of a new church was laid in Cincinnati, on Sunday last, on the site of the first Catholic Church ever erected in that city.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Breadstuffs—Flour—The market continued dull, especially for common grades of State and Western, while the demand for the better class of brands was fair. The sales embraced about 10,000@12,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:

Rejected superfine	$3 00@$3 80
Standard superfine State	4 00@ 4 20
Extra State do	4 50@ 4 70
Common to good Western	3 95@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio	4 75@ 5 35
Extra round hoop Ohio (shipping brands)	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 50
Canadian superfine and extra	4 70@ 6 00
Mixed to straight Southern	4 80@ 5 30
Southern fancy and extra	5 50@ 7 50
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 50@ 8 50
Rye flour	3 15@ 4 10
Corn meal	4 00@ 4 50

Coffee—In the absence of stock of Rio of moment, the sales were limited. Java was in good supply and dull; sales of 150 Cape were made at 10½c.

Cotton—The sales embraced about 3,500 bales, 2,500 of which were in transitu. The market, though heavy, was without any decided change. Middling uplands, to fair and good uplands, ranged from 11½@12c.

Fruit—The sales embraced about 2,000 boxes layer raisins at $2 40, and 2,000 do. M. R.'s at $2 5; halves at $1 10, and quarters at 62½c.

Provisions—Pork—the market continued firm, with sales of about 400 bbls., including mess at $17@$17 10, thin mess at $16 50, and prime at $13 75. Beef was steady, with sales of about 225 bbls., including repacked Western at $10@$12, and extra Western at $12@$13; Vermont mess at $11, and extra mess at $15. Sales of 75 bbls. beef hams were made at $15 50 for good Vermont. Cut meats were heavy, and in the absence of sales quotations were nominal. Lard was firm, and the stock light; the sales embraced about 450 bbls. at 10½@11c. Butter and cheese were steady and prices unchanged. Dressed hogs ranged from 6½@7c.

Rice was quiet and sales limited.

Sugars—The market was firm, with sales of 1,500 hhds. Cuba at 6½@7½c.; included in the sales were small lots of Porto Rico at 7@7½c.; 90 hhds. Molado at 4½c., and 550 boxes at p. t. The market on the week's sales closed at an advance of ⅛@¼c.

Family Marketing.

Dealers in the large markets report an improved business within the last month, and were it not for the abundance of nearly all marketable products, prices would be for them at very good figures. The apathy of the past year seems to be slowly giving way to a better state of things.

Potatoes will be unusually cheap this winter; the crop has been abundant and the rot very slight. New Jersey, which was reported to yield but a light crop, comes in unexpectedly strong with a fine lot of potatoes. For the last three years the leading and favorite potato was the Mercer, it having all the qualities desired in that edible. This year, however, the favorite potato is the Peachblow, and it deserves the favor with which it is regarded. It is of whitish skin, and of a light red color at the indentation. It is mealy and very palatable. It first made its appearance in our markets from Washington County, in this State, about four years since. Now it is grown all over the country. Peachblows sell for about $2 per bbl. and Mercers for about 25c. less. Other vegetables are tolerably abundant, but are getting dearer as the season advances. Celery sells from 8 to 10 cents per bunch. Apples are very high and will be inordinately dear this winter. We should not be surprised to see them quoted yet at $9 and $10 per bbl. What is singular is the fact that apples are keeping very badly, and are as ripe now as they should be in January. Holders are therefore anxious to get rid of them.

The market is beginning to fill up with poultry and game, and were it not for the warm weather trade would be good. People do not want to buy this description of food until the cold weather sets in. Canvas back ducks have just come in, but are in bad condition. Poultry continues dear.

Meats are tolerably low, as the supply is large. Fish continues high. Smelts are all the rage now and will be cheaper. Oysters are now fine and fat. There is nothing else new to note.

NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES—WHEN AND BY WHOM ADMITTED.

Under General Washington's Administration, the following new States were admitted:

Vermont, in 1791.
Kentucky, in 1792.
Tennessee, in 1796.

Under John Adams' (Federal anti-Democrat) Administration, not a single new State was admitted into the Union.

Under Thomas Jefferson's (Democratic) Administration, and by a Democratic Congress, the following new States and Territories were added to the Union:

Ohio, in 1802.
Louisiana, purchase made in 1804; Which contained space enough for fifteen States. This purchase gave to the United States the entire control of the Mississippi, the mouth of which had hitherto been in the hands of a foreign power. Territorial governments were organized in Mississippi, Indiana and Louisiana.

Under James Madison's (Democratic) Administration, and with a Democratic Congress, the following addition was made to the Confederacy:

Indiana, in 1816.

During the Presidency of James Monroe, assisted by a Democratic Congress, the following new States were admitted into the Union:

Mississippi, in 1817.
Illinois, in 1819.
Missouri, in 1820.
Maine, in 1820.
Florida, purchased in 1821.

During the Presidency of John Q. Adams, who was not a Democrat, no new State was admitted into the Union.

Under the Presidency of General Andrew Jackson, Democrat, the following new States were admitted by a Democratic Congress:

Michigan, in 1836.
Arkansas, in 1838.

Under the Presidency of Martin Van Buren, Democrat, no new States were admitted.

Under the Presidency of Harrison and Tyler, Whigs, no new State was admitted, although preliminary steps were taken to acquire Texas.

During the Presidency of James K. Polk, Democrat, and by a Democratic Congress, the following new States were admitted:

Texas, in 1845.
Iowa, in 1845.
Florida, in 1845.
Wisconsin, in 1846.
California was bought.
New Mexico and Utah were bought.

Under the Whig Administration of Taylor and Fillmore, assisted by a Democratic Congress, the following State was admitted:

California, in 1850.

The following Territories were organized: New Mexico, Utah and Washington.

Under Gen. Pierce's (Democratic) Administration, the following Territories were organized by a Democratic Congress:

Nebraska and Kansas.
Arizonia was purchased.

Under James Buchanan's (Democratic) Administration, the following State was admitted:

Minnesota, in 1858.

Oregon and Kansas will doubtless be admitted before his Presidential term closes.

It will be seen by this *resume* that every new State, both slave and free, was admitted into the Union by a Democratic Congress, and under a Democratic President, except California. She came in under a Democratic Congress and a Whig President.

Every Territory has been organized and had a government given it by a Democratic Congress. Every acquisition of Territory which has been made since the Revolution, has been by a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

The New York elections resulted in the return of Morgan, the Republican nominee for Governor, by a majority of twenty thousand. The following officers were elected for the county and city of New York:

Sheriff—John Kelly, Democrat.
County Clerk—John Clancy, Democrat.
District Attorney—Nelson J. Waterbury, Democrat.
Judge of the Superior Court—James Moncrief, Democrat.
Supervisor—Wm. C. Conner, Democrat.
Coroners—Robert Gamble, Democrat; William Schirmer, Democrat; Francis B. O'Keeffe, Democrat; Andrew Jackman, Democrat.

With respect to the next Legislature, it is beyond doubt that the Republicans will have a decided majority.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Charter election for the city of New York takes place on the first Tuesday of December. The following officers are to be chosen:

1.—A Comptroller, in place of Azariah C. Flagg, Democrat, to serve four years.

2.—Two Almshouse Governors, in place of Isaac Townsend, Democrat, and Cornelius V. Anderson, Republican, to serve five years each.

3.—Nine members of the Board of Aldermen, from the districts designated by the old numerals I, III, V, &c. The Aldermen elected from the even districts to hold over.

4.—An entirely new Board of Councilmen, in place of the present Board—twenty-four in all—six from each of the four Senatorial districts, to serve one year.

5.—One Commissioner of Common Schools in each ward, to serve two years. Those elected this year will—together with the twenty-two who were elected last year—compose the Board of Education for 1859. Two Trustees and one Inspector of Common Schools will also be elected in each ward.

6.—Two Constables in each ward.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

Witchcraft in Essex.—A correspondent thus writes to the Essex *Standard*: "I find that it is very widely circulated, not only in East Thorpe, but in Yelvedon and other neighboring parishes, among the lower orders, that the rector of East Thorpe secretly believes in witchcraft, which they say is proved by the fact that he caused eleven clergymen to meet at his house (himself being the twelfth) for the purpose of unbewitching the young woman who has caused so much stir in the parish, it being a 'well-known truth (as they say) that twelve clergymen have the power to unbewitch a person!' Perhaps, for the benefit of these ignorant people, the rector will publish the true reasons for these twelve clergymen meeting at the rectory on the day in question; for designing people are making use of the fact to prop up superstition."

Whittington and His Cat.—This nursery story has been well known in Persia for centuries. It was imported into Europe much about the same time as others of which Boccacio, Sacbetti, &c., availed themselves. There is an old Hungarian tradition to the same effect; both were, doubtless, derived from the same source. In these instances the story is, of course, unconnected with any English worthy; and we do not believe it was applied to Sir Richard Whittington until late in the reign of Elizabeth, when some such men as Richard Johnson, author of the "Seven Champions," or Thomas Delony, author of the "Six Yeomen of the West," converted the tale to their own purposes.

Origin of the Titles of Peers—Duke is derived from the Latin word *dux*, a leader. Marquis—this title was conferred upon those who held the command of the *marches*, as the boundaries between England and Wales, and England and Scotland were called, when those countries were hostile to that nation. Earl is a title derived from the Saxon word *eorl*, noble. The earl formerly had the government of a shire. After the Conquest earls were called counts, and from them their shires have taken the names of counties. Viscount, or *vice-comes*, was the deputy of the earl. Baron—the title of baron is the oldest in point of antiquity, although the lowest in point of rank, of any order of nobility.

A Relic of the Emperor Napoleon I.—Messrs. Debenham and Storr offered for sale at their rooms, King street, Covent garden, London, a curious old military treasure chest, formerly the property of the First Napoleon, and which was left at Acre after the siege. The chest was of iron, and the locks and keys were very curious. The works of the principal lock, which had eleven bolts fitting into a ledge all round the interior, extended over the whole lid, and this was further secured by two padlocks.

Abundance of Fruit.—Fruit in Malton is this year so plentiful that some kinds are almost unsaleable. A gardener there, after sending a truck-load of pears to Thirsk market, where no buyer could be found, and then to Leeds with a like result, had to bring them back to Malton. We know of one instance where the owner of an orchard shook the fruit off the trees, and turned in his pigs to eat it.—*Northern Daily Express.*

Public Park at Huddersfield.—Sir John Ramsden has offered to give £3,000 towards a public park for Huddersfield, provided the inhabitants will raise the rest of the money required, and purchase a certain plot of ground, thirty two acres in extent, known as the Spring Greenwood estate, for the park, without levying any local rate.

The Curfew.—Penshurst is one of the very few places in England where this custom is still preserved. The bell is rung for a period of six months, commencing on the first day after Michaelmas. After the 11th of October it is rung at five in the morning, as well as at eight o'clock at night.

Fortune-telling.—Ann Williams was committed to take her trial at the next Middlesex Sessions. A host of charges has accumulated against her, by servant girls, impatient to know what shall be the color of their future husband's hair.

A case of death from goitre—swelling in the neck—is recorded at Wiveliscombe. The sufferer was a boy, aged thirteen. This disease is prevalent in the mountainous districts of Switzerland, and is also frequent in some parts of Somersetshire, close to the hills. Death from goitre is, however, an event of very rare occurrence in this country.

The large windows in the cupola of St. Paul's Cathedral are undergoing a change. The prison-like bars, which tended more than anything else to obscure Thornhill's paintings, are being exchanged for large sheets of ground glass with divisions of a geometric and an appropriate character.

The London *Times* continues to attack Commissioner Reed for his part in the Chinese negociations. The *Times* eulogizes the diplomacy of the Russian Minister, and says the treaty he obtained deserves to be ranked among the highest order of diplomatic papers.

Two London morning journals are advertised for immediate sale. It is supposed that the papers in question are the *Morning Chronicle* and its cheap reprint the *Morning News*.

Some impostors have commenced a paper called the *Spiritual Messenger*, in which they pretend to give a communication from the spirit of Captain Hedley Vicars.

FRANCE.

How they Put Out Fires in France.—The Fire Department of Paris, like the Police, is a military organization, and consists of 1,000 men. Its members are drawn from the army, and are under the control of the Minister of War, except when on duty as firemen, when they obey the orders of the Prefect of Police. They are picked, and consequently efficient, men, and are carefully trained and drilled in gymnastic exercises. They are enrolled for the same number of years as soldiers in the army, and cost the treasury annually 560,000 francs, a little over $100,000. They wear uniform, blue cassimere jackets buttoned up to the throat, pantaloons of the same stuff, made large, and a brass cap. They have a strong leather strap around their bodies, in which there is a ring, and by which they can be suspended. Their principal arm is a fire axe. No theatrical performance takes place, not even a rehearsal, whether during the day or night, without a squad of firemen on the stage. They are also present at public concerts and balls; every place, in fact, over which the police extends its protection and its scrutiny. When they arrive at the place on which they stand guard, they first try all the hydrants and water-cocks, to ascertain that there is no difficulty in the supply of water.

Trade in Paris.—The winter trade in Paris has not yet regularly opened, and the shopkeepers, of course, complain of a deficiency in their receipts. Several of the hands employed in the construction of the numerous buildings with which Paris is embellished have been discharged, and a want of employment is beginning to be felt among the operatives. Bread is fortunately cheap, owing to the sagacity of the Emperor, who has given France free trade in corn for at least another year. The wholesale business of Paris is said to be more active, and the commercial bills presented for discount to the Bank of France have considerably increased within the last month.

The first volume of his grandmother's life has been published by a creole, fellow-conntryman of Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, widow Beauharnais, who lived widowed from Bonaparte; and a remarkable fact is recorded, viz., in the year 1799, at the very moment that the young Martinique girl, then aged sixteen, landed at Brest, there landed at the opposite end of France, coming from another French dependency, the Corsican youth, some years younger than her, who was destined to profit by the prophecy made by a negress sage-femme, that she and *her* race should wear crowns.

The Emperor Napoleon has visited Rheims—a city of rare historical interest—where he has been most warmly welcomed. An inscription on black marble is to be placed in the Archbishop's Palace to commemorate the event. The See of Rheims has been an archiepiscopal see ever since the day when on the spot where the cathedral now stands, some 14 centuries ago, St. Rheim and St. Ampoule anointed Clovis, the first Christian King of France, fresh from the battle-field of Talbiac.

An American has just purchased for 75,000 francs the famous chateau of Monte Christo, near Saint-Germain, which was built by M. Alexandre Dumas at an expense of more than 400,000 francs.

M. Emile Pereire, has, it is said, obtained from the Emperor, for the Southern Railway Company, the concession of two lines, one from Bayonne to Irun, and the other from Perpignan to Port Vendres.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon has made a present to the Empress's mother, Madame de Montijo, of the splendid mansion in the Champs Elysees, bought of the Marquis de Lauriston.

The French Legion of Honor now consists of 55,285 members, viz., 70 grand crosses, 230 grand officers, 1,102 commanders, 4,827 officers, and 49,056 knights.

A letter from Toulon states that the Belvizane, of 80 guns, and the corvettes Medivede and Batave, all belonging to the Russian navy, were shortly expected in that port.

Two hundred thousand pounds weight of women's hair is annually sold in France, and the price paid for it is usually six cents an ounce.

The Duchess of Montmorency, recently deceased, has bequeathed upwards of half a million of francs to charitable institutions.

General Mongas, the ex-President of Venezuela, has arrived in Paris, where he proposes to pass the winter.

M. Thierry, the historian, is staying in the French province of Perigord, engaged in collecting *materiel* for a new work.

M. Adams, the sculptor, is engaged upon a bust of the Empress Eugenie.

SCOTLAND.

Centenary of the Birthday of Robert Burns.—The "Burns Centenary," about which so much has been spoken and written lately, begins to form itself now into some definite shape. It is at present intended to celebrate it on the exact day of the poet's birth, at his birthplace on the banks of the Doon, in a manner and on a scale befitting the occasion. Accommodation will be provided for a large party dining together; and already it has been decided that Sir James Ferguson will occupy the chair. Professor Aytoun has been requested to act as croupier, and it is expected that some of the principal literary characters of the day will be present to do honor to the memory of Scotland's great peasant-poet. In connection with the above we may mention that another of the cotemporaries of Burns has been gathered to his fathers. James Neil died at Hurlford on the 27th ult., aged ninety years. He had many reminiscences of the bard, which he was accustomed to relate with great glee. Amongst others we may mention the following: They were ploughing together at a match on the Struther's farm, Hurlford. Among the prizes was one for the best kept harness. Burns excited the mirth of the field by appearing with a straw harness, and the judge awarded him the prize for his ingenuity. Throughout the whole day Burns kept calling at the boy who aided him: "Scud on! scud on! Davie, if we be warst, we'll be no last."

A Second Grace Darling.—Lately a boat returning from Mid Yell, Zetland, where she had delivered herrings, was upset off Burranness, North Yell. The crew got on the keel, and the boat was driven on shore on the rocks. A woman named May Stout Hecterson was lowered down over the cliff at great risk of life, and got a rope thrown to the crew, which was the means of saving their lives.

Messrs. John Reid & Co., Port-Glasgow, have launched a very pretty little screw steamer named the Panope, built for the service of the Greek Government. They have also on the stocks two other steamers, somewhat larger, for the same service.

An unfortunate woman, named Margaret Stephenson, was choked at Edinburgh. She was eating beef and broth in bed, when a portion of beef stuck in her throat, and she died.

ITALY.

The real source of the great fertility of the great Lombardian plain is now known to be its high cultivation. In the triangle included between Milan, Lodi and Pavia, each side of which is little more than twenty miles in length, there are, it is estimated, not fewer than 100,000 head of cattle, 100,000 pigs, and 25,000 horses, in addition to the human population. It is to the immense supplies of manure, solid and liquid, obtained from these sources, and not to the refuse of the towns themselves, that the richness of the soil is mainly attributable.

The *Sentinella del Alpi* announces that a grand fete is to be celebrated by the Russians at Nice, on the occasion of the laying of the first stone of a Russian Church. The Grand Duke Constantine is to preside.

General Pierce was at last accounts at Rome, in good health; but Mrs. Pierce was not improving.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—The *Gazette* contains the royal decree by which the census of the population of Spain and the Balearic and Canary Islands is approved of, and is ordered to be used in the different departments of public administration from the 1st of January, 1859. A new census is to be made in 1860, which is to include the inhabitants of all parts of her Catholic Majesty's dominions, and in which not only the real residence of persons is to be mentioned, but also their legal one, or that which belongs to them by right of citizenship. A civil registry is to be established, so that the increase or diminution of the population may be clearly ascertained.

The costume of the Spanish ladies has not changed for two hundred years. They actually wear the same style of dress as their great grandmothers did.

POLAND.

Private letters from Warsaw state that the older generation of Polish nobles, who knew the first Napoleon by sight, gave an exceedingly cordial reception to Prince Napoleon, whose likeness to his illustrious uncle is very striking. Some of the younger nobles, who still have visions of an independent kingdom of Poland, were also delighted to make the personal acquaintance of a man who is known to have strong sympathies for the Poles, and is believed to be in intimate connection with that party which is desirous to procure for the different nationalities their inalienable rights. It attracted notice at Warsaw that the Emperor Alexander did not go to the railway terminus to meet the French Prince. The committee of nobles in the government of Wilna has taken the following resolutions in regard to the emancipation of the serfs: 1. The arrangements relative to the amount to be paid annually by each serf after his emancipation is to be completed within twelve years. 2. The amount is to be fixed "once for all;" that is, that no periodical changes are to be made. 3. The peasant's house, outhouse, and garden, are not to be separated from the estate of the landed proprietor, and consequently they are to remain his property. 4. None of the arrears of the peasants previous to the day of the publication of the Imperial ukase are to be paid. 5. The peasants may either farm the land from the proprietors or purchase it. 6. The establishment of a bank, into which each serf shall pay three silver roubles per annum during "the twelve years of transition," and out of which he shall subsequently receive, as a loan, a certain sum with which to begin business.

In the year 1857, 57,736 criminal charges (20,000 less than in 1856) came before the Polish tribunals. This number includes minor offences against police regulations. 241 were offences against the Faith, 44 thefts from churches, 141 perjuries, 130 murders, 181 manslaughter, (unpremeditated,) offences against property 22,398.

A German musician has invented a new musical instrument which he calls the Organ Accordeon, combining the powers of the organ and accordeon.

HOME MISCELLANY.

A Burglar Severely Wounded.—During the absence of the Rev. John Parker, of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., a few nights ago, a domestic in the house was awakened by a noise proceeding from the next room. She arose, and arming herself with a corn-slash, a formidable weapon, went boldly into the next room to learn the cause, when she saw a huge black arm thrust through the window into the room, attempting to reach the fastening inside. She ordered the intruder to leave, and the order being unheeded, the corn-slash descended with great force upon the arm, between the wrist and the elbow, inflicting a fearful gash. The negro did not wait for further orders, but left the house, and ran across a meadow, followed by the girl, with the bloody corn-slash in her hand. The next morning drops of blood were traced to a considerable distance. The negro kept quiet for several days, when Dr. Adams was called to dress the wound, and found that the limb would have to be amputated for want of timely care.

Fight in a Church.—The congregation of a Methodist Church in New Bedford, Mass., believed their pastor wrongfully accused by the trustees of appropriating the funds of the church to his own use. A dispute culminated and a general row ensued which was suppressed only by the interference of the police. The congregation pummeled each other most violently. One young girl was "pitched into" by a woman and her four daughters and severely injured. Blows were freely exchanged in the church, the pastor himself was put to fight by a cricket in the hands of an infuriated female, lamps were broken, and cries of "murder" resounded on every side. The women screamed and yelled, and the writer says the affair forcibly brought to view the enthusiastic scenes witnessed at the same church during the past winter, when they were accustomed to sing the well known lines of the the Ethiopian poet, who thus gracefully expresses himself:

De debil is mad and I am glad,
He lost one soul he thought he had.

Contest with a Boar.—The Abington *Standard* relates that several days since, as Walter Davis, a young man in the employ of Amos S. Reed, at East Abington, was endeavoring to drive a savage boar into the pen, the ferocious animal turned upon him and drove him into a corner, near a high board fence. The boar leaped at him with the ferocity of a tiger, but was kept at bay by Davis for some ten minutes, but finally, by a tremendous leap, the savage animal came so near that the pole was useless. As he made a spring, Davis jumped over him, but, in doing so, the boar drove his tusk through a thick kip boot, and almost completely through his foot, throwing him back into the corner. Before the beast could pursue the advantage he had gained, Davis was up and running for dear life. The boar followed him to the door of the yard, striking him once above the knee, cutting a gash six inches long and an inch deep at one end. The ferocious animal was subsequently secured in his pen.

Paid Fire Department.—The policy of a paid fire department is daily gaining in popularity. The city council of Richmond, Va., have determined to organize one on the following plan: "The ordinance provides that the Fire Brigade shall consist of a principal engineer, seven commanders, seven foremen, and 108 firemen: a commander, a foreman, and sixteen firemen to each fire company, and the same officers and twelve men to the hook and ladder company; each commander may hire not more than ten slaves to assist his company, but they shall not be considered part of the brigade; no person under twenty-one years of age shall be a member: the pay of the principal engineer to be one thousand dollars; each commander two hundred dollars; each foreman one hundred and fifty dollars; each fireman one hundred dollars—payable quarterly: the hire of each slave not to exceed twenty dollars per annum."

From Pike's Peak.—A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, dated Oct. 16, 1858, gives the following information concerning the new gold regions: "You can rely on all you have heard about Pike's Peak gold mines. The gold deposits are undoubtedly extensive from Laramie Peak southward along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the headwaters of the Arkansas. Discoveries have been made at intervals along the whole line above indicated. Parties are arriving here on almost every boat, bound for the mines, and some seem willing to encounter all the hardships of a Winter upon the Plains, to accomplish their wishes. Vast numbers are making preparations to go in the Spring. Those who go this Fall will not be able to do anything until Spring, but will be early upon the ground when the mining season opens."

A Long Journey.—We saw a few days ago, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, a Swedish lady at the depot, on her way to her husband at Sheboygan, who left Sweden one year ago last August, for this country, and has consequently been over fourteen months on her way! She was shipwrecked twice, the first time on the coast of Scotland, on board an American vessel called the May Queen. She had endured innumerable hardships on her way, and paid her passage twice, with that of her children, who accompany her. She has three children—girls, from about seven to twelve years of age. She had been to this country before, and returned to Sweden on a visit. The family took the cars for Chicago, greatly rejoiced that their long journey was so near a termination.

A Strange Fish.—On Saturday, 30th ult., an amateur fisherman, while patiently fishing for smelts from one of our wharves, saw the float of his line drawn suddenly under, and, promptly elevating his rod, drew up, to his great consternation, a fine specimen of the Mus Norwegicus, probably the only one ever taken with a hook and line in these waters. It has a long and slender tail, and, unlike most fish, no gills, but well defined ears, four perfectly formed feet, and is entirely covered, with the exception of the tail, with a thick coat of fine hair. It is very voracious in its habits, and, if well prepared, would make a good addition to the already fine collection of the Essex Institute.—*Salem Register.*

Sharp Practice.—The lawyers of Troy are proverbially a sharp set, and the following instance does not detract from their reputation: A criminal was on his way to New York in charge of an officer who would not allow him an opportunity of seeking bail. In this dilemma, a man "learned in the law" was summoned, who thus accomplished his end: He hired a small boy to go within arm's length of the prisoner, who dealt him a smart blow. Boy ran up to the police office, and soon appeared on the ground with a constable and an assault and battery warrant. The constable insisted on taking the prisoner to jail on this complaint, and in the meantime bail was procured on the former charge.

An Elevated Railroad.—In Chili, a branch of the Copiapo Railroad, between Pabellon and Chanarcille, passes over the Atacama Mountains at an elevation higher than any other railroad in the world. On the 3d of August, part of this railroad was opened, and a locomotive ascended to the terminus, at an elevation of 4,440 feet above the level of the sea. This altitude is about 1,000 feet greater than the highest point of the Vienna and Trieste Railroad in the Austrian Alps. The highest elevation on the railroad which passes through the Blue Ridge in Virginia is 2,700 feet, one thousand seven hundred and forty feet less than the highest point on the Copiapo Railroad.

Selling White Persons.—A trial of vagrancy against four white women and one white man took place in the circuit court at Louisville recently, and the jury's verdict was that they be sold for twelve months. This is the penalty prescribed by law. Cases of this kind are of very rare occurrence. Though we have no desire of damaging the Commonwealth's property, says the journal, we deem it due to say to those who have any intention of making investments of the kind, that the persons are all of the most degraded character, especially the masculine. In case of no sale, they will have to remain in jail for the time specified.

Sandwich Islands.—The accounts from the Sandwich islands are to the 16th of September. The treaty between the Hawaiian Government and France, that has so long been under discussion, has at length been approved and ratified by the former. The main points yielded to France are, that the French language is to be placed on a level with the English; the duties on liquors to be reduced from $5 to $3 a gallon; French vessels in the Hawaiian Kingdom are to be placed on the same footing as Hawaiian; the French Consul is allowed to exercise judicial functions, belonging of right to the Hawaiian courts.

Pay of U. S. District-Attorneys.—The Attorney-General has, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, given an opinion in reference to the pay allowed by law to U. S. District-Attorneys. It is held that the act of February 6, 1858, can admit of but one construction. The service of a District-Attorney, in the examination of persons charged with crime, are to be paid by the day, and he is not to receive compensation for each separate case. No matter how many cases he may examine in one day, his pay must be but five dollars for the day's service.

Telegraph Monopoly.—Certain Western speculators in concert with Peter Cooper and others of New York, are endeavoring to so arrange matters as to unite all the Telegraph companies of this continent and place them under one management. One meeting has already been held to consider the subject; and a second is to be convened. We hope that the consolidation will not take place. The public will be better served where there is an honorable competition. We should like to see rival wires spanning the entire country.—*Boston Courier*

Another North Pole Expedition,—At a recent meeting of the Boston Natural Historical Society a letter was read from Dr. Isaac Hayes to the President, announcing his intention of making another attempt to reach the North Pole of the earth, and asking for the influence of the Society in behalf of the object. The letter was accompanied by the report of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia on the subject. The matter was referred to a committee.

Young Men.—Our correspondent of last week, says the Sandy Hill *Herald*, who had just visited the State Prison, informs us that the prisoners are almost all young men. He further informs us that Orlinski, who seems to be about forty, is apparently the oldest. Out of five hundred and forty-one prisoners nearly all are under thirty. This is a painful and suggestive fact.

The Rambler.—The *Rambler* is the name of a new paper started at Austin, Texas, and edited by Wm. Carleton. It is devoted to literature and general information, but deals not in the subject of politics.

Prepayment of Postage to Spain Optional.—Notice has been given by the British Post Office that the reduced rates of postage *in the British mail*, between the United States and Spain, including Majorca, Minorca, and the Canary Islands, may now be paid in advance, or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender. Correspondents should be particular to prepay the *full postage* chargeable on a letter, or *none at all*, as partial prepayments of postage are not recognized or credited by the exchange offices.

The Lasso.—This instrument, a great favorite with rogues in large cities, has just been introduced in Springfield, Illinois, by the same class of gentry, and the first application proved an entire success. A respectable citizen, who resides in the Second Ward, was lassoed and robbed, while going home, a few nights since. The thief threw the rope around both of his victim's arms, and then proceeded to appropriate his watch and money, after which he was permitted to depart.—*State Journal.*

Nicaraguan Emigrants.—The Government of Nicaragua has taken active measures to meet the renewed invasion of fillibusters with which they are threatened by Walker. Its Minister, M. Yrissari, has published a notification to all who intend to emigrate thither that passports will be required duly signed and countersigned by the representatives of Nicaragua here, and that without such documents they will not be allowed to land.

Singular Freak of a Dying Man.—Mr. Bennett Aldridge, one of the oldest citizens of Petersburg, Va., being 81 years of age, died at his residence, on Halifax street, in that city, lately. He had some time since prepared for the event by having his grave prepared and a heavy tomb ready. The grave was dug and lined to the top with granite—the old man having the singular fancy that the devil could not scratch through such solid walls.

Terrific Storm at New Ulm, Minnesota.—We learn from the St. Paul papers that a most terrific storm recently visited the village of New Ulm, some thirty miles west of St. Peters, on the Minnesota river. It lasted but a few minutes, but in that time six buildings were destroyed. The contents of the post-office were blown out, and scattered in every direction. A stage coach was taken up, carried off, and broken to peices.

An Enormous Wolf Killed.—Mr. Asa Pinkney Draper, of Pike Township, Marian County, Iowa, while out a squirreling, came across an enormous gray wolf, to which he immediately gave chase. He ran him for half a day, and, finally getting within rifle-shot, brought him down. The animal measured seven feet from the tip of the tail to the snout. This is the only wolf killed in this region for many years.

Couldn't Help It.—After a marriage ceremony had been performed in one of the churches in Adrien, Michigan, the bride, when receiving the congratulations of her friends, shed tears, according to the established custom; at the sight of which the groom followed suit with a copious flow of the briny fluid. After his friends succeeded in calming him, he said he couldn't help it, for he felt as bad about it as she did.

The Epidemic in Argyle.—The Troy *Family Visitor* mentions the death of Mr. H. King, a promising lawyer of Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., being the twenty-ninth victim to the strange epidemic now prevailing in that vicinity. There have now died of this malady one to every thirteen of the population, a degree of mortality not often paralleled in an ordinarily healthful locality.

Editorial Convention.—The next meeting of the New Jersey Editorial Association will be held at Bordentown, on Thursday, November 11th. The editors of that place are making the necessary preparations, and the expectation is that there will be a general attendance.

The present military force of the United States consists of nineteen regiments of the line, composed of the following corps: Five regiments of cavalry, four regiments of artillery, ten regiments of infantry—making a grand aggregate of thirteen thousand rank and file of all arms. This little army covers an area of over two millions of square miles, being nearly two-thirds of all Europe. There are eleven hundred commissioned officers, including one hundred medical officers, eight hundred and fifty of whom graduated at the military academy, and two hundred and fifty civil appointments. The nativity of those officers is as follows: Born in the United States, 1,060; Ireland, 14; France, 8; England, 6; Germany, 3; Scotland, 2; Austria, 1; Italy, 1; Poland, 1; Spain, 1; Cuba, 1; Turkey, 1; at sea, 3. The militia force of the United States is computed at 3,000,000 effective men, of which the State of New York claims to furnish 500,000.

We learn that business is reviving quite rapidly in Fall River, Mass., and presume this is the case with most towns in New England, now that the Fall trade has commenced. If there be any exception to this, it is in those towns and places where cotton is principally manufactured. This is a natural result, as most orders for the Fall trade in shoes and boots have been filled, and it is a *fixed fact* that the majority of our cotton mill operatives will get no higher wages during the coming winter than they have received for the past nine months. This, of course, will keep business down in cotton manufacturing towns, because the operatives compose their principal population, and as long as they get poor wages they can trade but little.

Jerome N. Bonaparte, Jr., arrived in the Fulton on Tuesday, 21 inst., direct from France, and is now stopping at the New York Hotel. Jerome N. Bonaparte is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, the only brother of Napoleon the Great now living. He is a descendant of the American branch of the Bonaparte family, Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, having been his grandmother. His father, Jerome Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon the Great, still resides in Baltimore, Md. Young Bonaparte has returned on furlough to visit his relatives in this country. He graduated at West Point several years ago, and was there distinguished as the best swordsman in his class. In the examination of 1850 he was reported among distinguished cadets for proficiency in mathematic, French and drawing. Shortly after the accession of the present Emperor of France to power, he joined the French army as a second lieutenant. He was in the Crimean war, and has been successful in obtaining position under the banner of France.

In Fairfield, Mich., a mare with a colt by her side was feeding in a pasture, when she was approached by three bears, an old one and two cubs nearly full grown. Alarmed for the safety of her colt, the mare forgot the usual fear of the horse for these animals, and attacked them with such vigor that they were forced to retreat. They were pursued so closely that one of them was compelled to seek safety and remain in a tree until the owner of the mare, who had watched the whole proceedings, went to his house for a gun, returned and shot it.

In reference to the proposed formation of a vigilance committee in Baltimore, the *Argus* says with as much sound philosophy as truth: "We do not believe in that mode of redress, unless the committee are to act in concert with, and in subjection to, the lawful authorities. To violate law and trample it under foot is no way to make it respected. If the civil arm is too weak, strengthen it, but do not strike it down."

Miss Wade, of Detroit, nineteen years of age and prepossessing, cut her throat for love of a married baggage master. His miniature about her neck was steeped in her blood, and she died clutching a barrel at the head of her bedside, and lamenting her hard fate at being separated from her lover.

A letter from Geauga County, Ohio, states that an epidemic dysentery has raged amongst young children in that section, ravaging every home and proving generally fatal. In the town of Chester it is stated but few infants have been spared by the pestilence.

Aroostook County and the St. John's Valley, says the Augusta *Banner*, possess some of the finest sheep we ever saw. The mutton is especially superior; equal to the best English. It is generally imported, and is of the kind known as the "Pearley Sheep."

The rope which surrounded the ring in which Morrissey and Heenan lately fought, has been bought by a citizen of Buffalo, and in a short time it will be cut up, set in gold, silver or brass, and sold to all who desire a memento of the battle.

Dr. Randolph, a celebated Spiritualist, has openly recanted. In a lecture at Utica, he stated it as his candid opinion, founded upon an experience of nine years as a medium, that Spiritualism was one-third imposture, one-third insanity, and one-third diabolism.

A young woman of the tribe of the Oldtown Indians was asked by a rowdy if she would not like to marry a white man. "No," was her reply, "because good white men do not want to marry me, and poor scamps like you I won't have!"

The bones of some mammoth antideluvian animal have been discovered in Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y. They are said to be the largest ever dug from the earth.

Rev. Isaiah Huntley, of Vermont, has been indicted for forgery in getting up evidence for procuring land warrants.

A steamer direct from Greenport, Wis., has reached this city by way of the lakes, after a voyage of thirty days.

The milkmen of Orange, N. J., have determined to raise their price for milk, after November 1st, to six cents per quart.

"My party has thrown me overboard," said a disappointed politician, "but I have strength enough to swim to the other side."

Corn is selling at fifteen cents per bushel in Iowa, and potatoes at twenty-five cents a bushel in Vermont.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

Gov. J. W. Denver of Kansas is in Washington.

Little minds, like weak liquors, are soonest soured.

Levity in manners is succeeded by laxity in principles.

When flatterers meet, Satan goes to dinner—they will do his work.

If you play with a fool alone, he will play with you in society.

Politeness is the just medium between ceremony and rudeness.

Lose no opportunity of doing a good action; time is short.

To reconcile enemies and cement friendship, is noble.

Pride is like a shepherd; it driveth men whither it pleaseth, like a flock of sheep.

Pure religion is the very foundation of peace.

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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1858.

THE SOCIALIST MOB OF LISBON AND THE SISTERS OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THERE is in every community, however peaceable and well-regulated, a class of male-contents whose every aspiration is directed towards the disturbance of the public peace and the fostering of discord. The characteristics of this class are an inordinate self-sufficiency and a degree of ignorance which allows free scope to this self-sufficiency. The off-scourings of European revolutions find a meet place in such classes. They have the crude ideas of polity and morality which are thrown to them by foreign communistic-haranguers. This class of persons, under the direction of unscrupulous men, can work much harm and greatly disgrace the fair name of a country. They have neither honor, morality, nor courage, and will descend to any means of obtaining their ends. They will seek to upturn society, burst the bonds of religion, and of family, and annihilate property, in order that in the general wreck they may steal a fragment of what they are too idle to work for. The respectable portion of society cannot fight them with their own weapons, for they scruple not to go into the streets and throw stones and beat defenceless women, and spit on them, and wound their chaste ears by obscenity. We have seen the disgrace inflicted on Belgium by such a class, aided by the pusillanimity of her King. We now find the same class raising its serpent's head in the Portuguese capital, and there, like Leopold in Belgium, Don Pedro V. is too cowardly to smite it as he ought.

Not the least of the vices of this class is ingratitude. In 1856 the cholera raged in Lisbon and crowds of orphans bore testimony to its terrible labors. In order to give these children proper moral training, education and care, a royal decree was signed in February, 1857, authorizing the introduction into Portugal of a certain number of Sisters of Charity, and two Lazarist missionaries, to whom was confided the spiritual direction of the Sisters. Towards the end of 1857 the yellow fever completed what the cholera had left undone, the number of orphans was augmented and the need of more of the pious and devoted Sisters was felt. Fearless of the contagion, more Sisters went from Paris to Lisbon, and were received by the populace with acclamation. One of these noble ladies fell a victim to her pious abnegation and reposes, far away from country, home and friends, in the Portuguese capital, where the tomb that holds her remains is an eternal reproach to the Lisbon populace. The praise of the holy and courageous women was on every lip, and they were pointed out as they passed through the streets as devoted beings who knew no fear in their mission of religion and charity. The King gave large sums to support the society; the Infanta, Donna Isabella, placed at its disposal one of her mansions. The royal family and the dignitaries of the State were frequent visitors at the establishment and willing witnesses to the noble exertions of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

But the socialist and free-masonic factions saw with intense mortification the increasing credit of the pious Sisters. Counting on the proverbial ingratitude of mobs, they waited but the subsidence of the epidemic to commence their intrigues. They began them with the greater hopes of success from the fact that the Minister was Grand Master of the Order, and the signal was given by the journal *O Portuguez*, at the same time the mouthpiece of the faction and the organ of the Minister. The catch-words: Ultramontanism, Jesuitism, and the Inquisition, words all-powerful with the prejudiced, the ignorant, and the evil-minded were daily repeated in its columns. Obscene engravings, caricatures of the good Sisters and extracts from filthy works such as those of the infamous Maria Monk and others in our own country were circulated. To such an extent were those disgraceful proceedings carried on that a protest against them was made in the Chamber of Peers, by what is called the liberal party itself. But the King and his Minister remained silent.

Calumny was next resorted to. They accused the Sisters of maltreating the children, of letting them die of starvation! The falsity of these accusations was proved by an attested document, signed by the authorities of the district, by several physicians, among whom was a Protestant, by a number of persons of high rank and position, and by the surviving parents of the children, all of whom were present at the inspection. Thus foiled in affixing a stigma to the reputation of the Sisters, it was determined to let loose a hired mob on them, for the editor of the *O Portuguez* had declared that, if driven to it, he would pay a mob to attack the Sisters in the street. That he kept his word our readers are aware. The Sisters were assailed with stones and sticks, some of their number wounded, and one who had just arrived from the Crimea where she had exercised her holy mission to the admiration of Christian and Moslem, narrowly escaped a blow which had it reached her would have been mortal. The government still remained inactive, and the civil governor of the city, Count Sobral, resigned his office in disgust. The authors of the unmanly attack were allowed to go unpunished. The government at last came forth with a decree forbidding the Sisters to teach, but permitting them to continue their other pious and charitable works.

Emboldened by success, the woman-beating faction now declared that they would not retire from the field as long as a Sister of Charity, native or foreign, had access to a child. *O Portuguez* threatened revolution and boldly appealed to England as the friend of Portuguese liberty. The commission appointed by the royal decree to inquire into the matter waver in indecision. The members of the "Progress" party who have still some honor and manliness left are threatened with violence to themselves, their families and their property, if they do not chime in with the cry of the faction. In the midst of all this, spite the blows and insults which meet them when they appear in public, the heroic Sisters unflinchingly continue the performance of their heavenly mission.

This state of affairs, it is easy to see, has been brought about by the introduction into the Portuguese Capital of a portion of the fragments of the communist and revolutionary factions which have been productive of evil wherever they have been cast, and which several countries have been obliged in view of the preservation of peace within their own borders to sweep from within them. From the repeated appeals of the organ of the Portuguese rioters to England, it is easily seen that English proselytizing agents have been at work in producing and fomenting these disturbances. Were we not in the age of extraordinary and almost incomprehensible coalitions we still need not be surprised to see the emissaries of Exeter Hall—the pretended advocates of the Bible—uniting with Socialists, Communists and all other Bible and religion haters in insulting and attacking Catholic religious whose habit is the symbolical robe of Charity not only in the eyes of enlightened Christendom but in those of the very pagans themselves.

PROTESTANT LOVE FOR THE BIBLE.

THE great boast of our Protestant fellow-citizens of all denominations is that they are the supporters *par excellence* of the Bible, and they make a great noise about the free circulation of the holy book, and the right of every man to read it when and where and how he likes. We know very well how hollow these pretensions are, that the clamors of Protestants for a "free Bible" are mere expedients to raise an occasional excitement, and we did not need the following information, which we have just received from the columns of a foreign Protestant journal, with regard to how Protestants understand their own cry of "Free Bible" in countries where they have undivided, undisputed sway, where they are a state institution and where they alone are tolerated.

While the Emperor of China proclaims the right of free exercise of religion for all throughout his empire, the government of Protestant Sweden condemns its subjects to a fine of seventy rix-dollars or thirty dollars of our money, and in case of insolvability to sixteen days' imprisonment on bread and water for having read certain passages of the Bible on a Sunday. A person named Hejdenburg has lately been sentenced to this punishment by the Royal Court of Stockholm for the "offence" before mentioned. He appealed to the Imperial Court against the sentence, but the decision of the Royal Court was sustained. He then invoked the royal clemency but it was refused.

Another instance of religious freedom in Protestant countries. A musician named Ahlfeldt being invited to spend the evening with some friends in Stockholm, played an accompaniment to certain psalms and read some passages from the Bible for which the Court condemned him and every member of the family who had invited him, to a fine of sixty-seven rix-dollars or twenty-eight dollars, American currency.

The mob, always the instruments of bigotry and violence, taking their inspiration from the high authorities of Sweden, are not idle in Stockholm; they persecute those who dare in a Protestant country attempt to read the Bible. One of those unfortunates, to whom is given the name of "readers," lately died from the bad treatment he received from the Stockholm mob.

What will the "organs" of those in this country who would make everybody read *their* Bible say of the conduct of their co-believers of the Swedish capital? Will they have the courage to be consequent with their own opinions and approve their proceedings? It is certainly every whit as liberal to punish people for reading the Bible as it is to force incorrect versions of it on themselves or on their children.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN TURNED OUT OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

WE learn from the Geneva *Gazette* that the Board of Trustees of the Common Schools in that town, in their liberal wisdom, have decreed that these schools shall be opened with prayer every morning—the prayer to be said of course according to any one of the incomputable forms adopted by any one of the equally incomputable Protestant sects. But the Trustees of the Geneva schools do not even stop here. They further decree that every scholar shall be in attendance before the commencement of prayer, or, in punishment of non-attendance at the appointed time, shall be excluded from the school. This last portion of the mandate of the high and mighty Trustees of Geneva is evidently directed at the Catholic children who are attendants at the school. It is intended thereby either to compel them to assist at Protestant prayers or to drive them from the schools.

The parents of the Catholic children demanded that their children should be allowed to remain outside the school until the Protestants of all kinds had completed their prayers, but this very modest request was denied them and their children have been turned out of the schools for not observing the august and liberal decree of the Trustees of Geneva. Our cotemporary is correct in the belief that the so-called "regulation" that these functionaries have had the bigoted boldness to introduce, is entirely unwarranted by law, authority, or requirement from the Department of Public Instruction. We are happy to hear that measures are about to be taken by an appeal to the Superintendent to have the unwarrantable "regulation" abrogated and the enlightened and liberal Board of Trustees taught their business.

We understand that it is the intention of certain of our Protestant fellow-citizens to hold a meeting for the purpose of protesting against religious intolerance in Sweden. Would any of the actors in the affair be good enough to bring this little Geneva matter before the assembly, and take the sense of the meeting thereupon? There is no use in expending all their energies in protesting against religious intolerance in Sweden when there is so much of it to be protested against in the State of New York. Toleration, by all means, should begin at home.

AN IMBECILE IN OFFICE.

THE appointment by Governor King of Joseph Blunt—usually termed "Old Joe," not, however, as a term of endearment, but as the expression of a much less flattering sentiment—as interimary District Attorney, was hailed by the members of the bar, and such of the public as may have been acquainted with "Old Joe," with a long and continued shout of laughter. The idea of appointing "Old Joe," the perennial laughing-stock of the Bar, even for a week or two to such an office was so irresistible in its comicality that the Bar was obliged to hold its sides whenever the joke was mentioned, and even the most inexperienced copyist, when he thought of it, had a cachinnatory fit which threatened to end in lockjaw.

Though they took the matter as a joke, however, the putting of such a man in such a place was a direct insult to the people and the bar of New York, and Governor King by making such an appointment showed that he was lost to all sense of what he owed to the people who placed him in the gubernatorial chair. He should have found some other way of rewarding such fools as he may happen to have among his friends than placing them, even for a few days or weeks, in places of honor and trust which their imbecility cannot fail to bring into contempt.

Let us see what sort of man is he to whom Gov. King confided the important post of District Attorney. No man who had a dog of even ordinary value would trust the defense of it to the Governor's nominee. "Old Joe" like his negro namesake had been all his life "kicking up behind and before" and on all sides, without any profit. All his life he had been looking for a nomination, even for the smallest office, but nobody would nominate him. Knaves may get nominations but fools cannot. And so Joe would have wasted his idiotcy on a select circle of sympathetic old ninnies, had not Governor King, on the resignation of Mr. Sweeny, presented him with the fag-end of a District Attorney's term.

Joe's foolery is just tempered by sufficient knavery to induce him to put his anti-Catholic prejudices to profitable use for himself. When, in 1857, the then Mayor and Common Council leased lots on the corner of 53d street and 5th avenue to the Trustees of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings thereon, Joe Blunt smelled a case and hoped he had discovered an opportunity of getting a little even of the dirtiest sort of notoriety—he was not particular. So, on the simultaneous demand of one, single tax-payer, found among Joe's friends—for Boileau says that a fool can always finds a greater fool to

admire him—Joe applied for an injunction to restrain the Trustees from entering into possession, on the ground that the lease was illegal. The motion was at once denied by Judge Davies, and the learned judge grounded his denial on the fact that even if the lease were illegal the city could sustain no damage by it, but that on the contrary it would be signally benefitted by the putting up of such buildings as it was the design of Trustees to erect. Further, the damage, if any were possibly to accrue, would be to those erecting the buildings, for if the Trustees of the Asylum had not a valid lease from the city the risk was theirs. So poor old Joe was baffled in his notoriety hunt and was obliged to subside.

But the tide which is in the affairs of fools as well as wise men, landed Joe in the District Attorney's office, and he determined to make another desperate grab at notoriety before the next billow should sweep him back into his pristine nothingness. So he thought of his motion—the most important one he ever made, we may judge of his business by the fact—and now that he had the law in his own hands he determined to turn it to his own uses. So he indicted the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of 1857 for an attempt to defraud the city by leasing a certain piece of ground for the erection of a Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.

Now if Joe were not a little of a knave, and something of a Know-Nothing, as well as considerable of a fool, he would not have made a grant to a Catholic institution the sole ground of his indictment, where similar grants have been made to other institutions. But his Know-Nothing "splurge"—to use a familiar but expressive term—will bring forth nothing. Much as we hear of the demoralization of parties, there is none so demoralized or so dead to the sentiment of the ridiculous, as to nominate Joe for any office, however so mean and little. As we said before, knaves who have none of the fool about them, may and do get office, but fools, even though they may have considerable knavery about them, have no chance whatsoever. The indictments will, of course, end in smoke, Joe will be "squelched" for all time, and the farce commenced by Governor King be ended.

EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCES.

Walking down our principal street the other morning, we noticed a crowd of children between the ages of six and fourteen collected in front of the window of a stationer's store. The little ones were gazing with straining eyes and apparently the most intense interest on some illustrations which were hung up in the window. Curious to see what so captivated the youthful curiosity we approached and discovered that the objects of such absorbing interest were the not too artistic engravings of a New York illustrated journal. But childhood is not critical, and if the subject be striking it cares little for the style of execution.

And striking the subjects were; nobody could deny that. They were the various bloody episodes of the terrible crime lately committed by the boy Gouldy in 30th street. There was "The Spectacle when the Neighbors reached the Scene of the Murder," with all the victims lying about as if in a human slaughter house. There was "The Murderous Attack on his Mother," in which he is represented with uplifted and bloodstained axe, pushing aside the bed-curtains to strike his victim. Then there came "The Murder of the Little Boys" and the "Murder of the Servant-Girl," in which the "hero," in a splendidly dramatic attitude and holding the girl by the hand, is about to let fall the horrid weapon. As a finale was presented, artistically draped in an ample dressing gown, the pistol with which he shot himself in his right hand and his long hair dishevelled, like the hero of some melodrama: "The Murderer as he was found by the Police."

The publishers of this illustrated chronicle of crime have a reputation for "piety;" it is even said that that virtue as well as its sister, charity, has a special department devoted to it in their business arrangements, but with all their "piety" and "charity," both amateur and commercial, by familiarizing youth with such horrible scenes of blood, they sow the seeds of terrible crimes for which their "piety" and "charity," both amateur and commercial, cannot atone. They are more culpable and do more harm than the veriest flash or obscene paper of them all, for under the exterior of morality they aid in introducing crime to the family hearths where they are admitted.

We noticed that the absorbed gazers on those hateful representations of crime bore under their little arms their schoolbooks and satchels, and we could not help reflecting that under such influences as that of the pictorial murder-sheet before us, and the lessons of "incipient loaferism" given by lady teachers in certain schools, they could be made worthy and virtuous men and women by the special grace of God alone.

THE FRANCO-PORTUGUESE DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty between France and Portugal relative to the seizure by the representatives of the latter country, at Mozambique on the coast of Africa, of the French vessel, the *Charles-Georges*, engaged in the negro-apprenticeship business, has been settled. The Portuguese Government which abets cowardly mobs in their attacks upon women whose persons are sacred even to the infidel, acts characteristically when brought into contact with a dangerous enemy and strikes its flag in double quick time. The presence of a couple of French war-vessels in the Tagus was the only way of appealing to the pusillanimous government of Don Pedro V. and we see it was successful.

Don Pedro and his ministers consent to give up the ship *Charles-Georges* and to unconditionally liberate her captain, who was condemned by the authorities at Mozambique to two years imprisonment in chains. They declare, however, that they only yield to the employment of force, but a Paris paper very properly remarks that their action is as much prompted by wisdom as by fear. The entire history of the *Charles-Georges* affair will be found in our Paris correspondence.

It was thought that, in accordance with the new regime inaugurated by the Treaty of Paris, the mediation of a neutral power would be resorted to prior to the making of any hostile demonstration. This it was which made the Portuguese government so saucy. It counted on the good offices of its patron, England, in an eventual arrangement, but France considers that an insult to her flag renders mediation and everything but reparation impossible, and her prompt action in despatching the *Austerlitz* and the *Donawerth* to Lisbon brought the Portuguese government to its senses and to its knees.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE TREATIES.

The London *Times*, smarting under the humiliation of the Russian and American treaties having been concluded before that of the Allies, notwithstanding the expenditure of blood and treasure by the latter, vents its ire on Mr. Reed, our Ambassador to China. It is no wonder that the *Times* should feel jealous at our getting for nothing what England had to fight and pay for. If we can believe the late accounts from China, the *Times* has still less reason than ever to be satisfied with the result of the Chinese expedition. The departure of Sir Michael Seymour and Lord Elgin for Japan, and that of the French expedition for Cochin China, has left the English merchants in a worse position than before the war. They are now at the mercy of the Chinese, and we are assured that it was with considerable surprise and no little regret they saw the English admiral and ambassador steam away towards Japan.

The anomalous condition of peace with a whole country, and yet war with a portion of it, still continues. It is as if England were at peace with the government of the United States, and engaged in active hostilities with the State of New Jersey. In the meantime commerce is at a stand still, and the treaty of peace of Tien-Tsin is looked upon by all "Braves" as a derisory document which they will break on the first favorable opportunity.

Justice to Catholics in England.—A Royal Commission has lately been appointed in England for the purpose of inquiring into the system of poor-school education, and of reporting the result of their observations to Parliament. The commission is composed of seven members, all of whom are Protestants: one a Church of England clergyman, five, members of that church, and one, a dissenter. It is to be supposed that the Catholics of the United Kingdom have an interest in the system observed in schools to which many of them send their children, yet in the formation of the commission, Catholics are completely ignored. This is the manner in which justice is done to Catholics in England.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

End of the election excitement.—How adopted citizens should act.—Triumph of Douglas.—Death of the "Indian's mother."—The French mountaineers at St. Patrick's Church.—Death of Isaac Holland, doorkeeper of the Senate.

Washington, November 5, 1858.

The political excitement arising throughout the country from the November State elections is pretty near at hand, and those whose personal or political interests have been wound up with it must now succumb with the best grace they can create to abide the verdict of the people. One thing, however, above all others, must be apparent to every one, viz.: that the power and patronage of the Federal government, though attempted to be used in various ways to carry its favorites into office, has signally failed and been discomfited. The day has gone by, let us hope for ever, when office holders and office seekers could control public opinion, and divert it from the right line of its duty. Your West Troy friends have duly appreciated the principles that underlie free government by organizing for the purpose set forth in their declarations, realizing to the letter the dogmas of eligibility to office first promulgated by the immortal Jefferson, "Is he honest, is he capable," without regard to partizan or political organizations. Let adopted citizens but act out the programme therein set forth, and we never shall hear again of Know-Nothings," "Native Americans," or of efforts being made to extend the naturalization laws. When the professional politicians find they cannot influence our fellow-citizens of foreign birth to vote for their favorite candidates for office, they will give up the game, for their occupation, like that of Othello's, will be gone.

Douglas has triumphed over his political and personal enemies in Illinois, and secures a majority vote in the next House of Representatives for the Democratic party, should the election of President and Vice-President of the United States be thrown upon that body for a choice.

Since my last letter was written, we lost, by death, one of the most active, benevolent and excellent of women, Mrs. James Maher, wife of James Maher, public gardener. She was pre-eminently and deservedly termed the "Indian's Mother," for it was at her hotel all the delegations of the Red men of the Western wilds were quartered on their arrival here, and it would be needless to say that there every comfort was well provided for. So highly has the Indian bureau appreciated her services in this respect, that Mr. Commissioner Mix requested all the employees of his office to attend her funeral, which took place last Tuesday week. May her soul rest in peace.

Last Sunday the French mountaineers sang High Mass, at St. Patrick's Church, for the benefit of an orphan asylum in their country, the mission for which they have laudably undertaken. The collection on the occasion, I learn, has been liberal.

The assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, Isaac Holland, died last Monday in this city. He was received into the Church on his deathbed by the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, of Montgomery County. He was the father of young Holland who was lost on board the Steamer *Arctic*, and who it may be remembered fired the signal guns of distress till she went down.

Sigma.

Wants an Owner.—The *Express* informs us that it is "owned by no one." We were prepared for the announcement; nobody would own it.

The Mortara Affair.—Anti-Catholic ranters will hear, no doubt, with intense disgust that this affair, for the noise made about which the world is indebted to the Piedmontese radicals, is settled to the satisfaction of the father of the child, Edgar Mortara. The father was received by his Holiness Pius IX., and has consented to the arrangements proposed: that the boy who is now eleven years of age should be educated in a Pontifical college under the special protection and at the expense of his Holiness, and is to be allowed to see his parents whenever they desire. What will be the next pretext for an outpouring of pretended liberalism and anti-Catholic gall?

Arrival of a Galway Steamer.—The steamship *Circassian* which left Galway on the 27th ult. arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the evening of the 6th inst., bringing intelligence more recent by four days than that received by the *America* of the Cunard line. The returns of the British Board of Trade for the past year show a decrease in exports during the past month of nearly ten millions of pounds sterling. The British steamer *Gorgon* had arrived at Plymouth, after having taken soundings for the laying of another Atlantic Telegraph from the banks of Newfoundland to the mouth of the English Channel by the way of Fayal, one of the Azores. This new telegraph will be strictly English; no Americans need apply for any connection with it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wanted—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the Tablet. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

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☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

Now Ready—First Volume of the New York Tablet, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadlier; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857-8. Price $2 50.

Mr. Michael Falvey will call on our subscribers in Ohio and Indiana during the present month. He will be in Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, and Sandusky, next week.

Mr. Joseph Malloy will visit Hartford, New Haven Waterbury, and adjacent towns in the Eastern States this and following weeks. He has bills for all indebted to us.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

Places where the Tablet and Catholic Books can be had at New York prices:

William Hickey	128 *Federal street, Boston.*
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E. Downes	*New Haven, Conn.*
Thomas B. O'Connor	*Savannah, Ga.*
Timothy Cahill	*Nashua, N. H.*
Samuel Tighe	*Memphis, Tenn.*

In the notice of Wright's Patent Section Spring Bed-Bottoms in our last issue we stated that it rendered a mattress needless. This was a slight error; one thin mattress is all that is required to make it the most comfortable of beds.

Literature.

La Verdad Catolica. Havana, Cuba. Nos. 10, 11 and 12.

There is no magazine which we read with more pleasure or more profit than "The Catholic Truth." It is not only strictly Catholic in its doctrines, but its articles are marked by learning, earnestness and a truly religious spirit. The style is graceful and pleasing, so that it is difficult for any one to lay it down before he has read it through. The interest we feel in this periodical makes us the more regret a slight misunderstanding which has arisen between us. In some remarks which we made upon one of the earlier numbers of *La Verdad Catolica*, speaking of an essay by J. R. O. on *Catholic Truth*, we took exceptions to the manner in which he seemed to give equal crèdit to Catholics and non-Catholics, for sincerely seeking the truth. After saying that the "torch of faith can alone enable us to discover the truth;" that "if we have lost the truth, we can find it only in the Catholic Church," the writer says: "The most illustrious men of every age, have known no other beacon to guide them in the investigation of truth," then, after mentioning the names of St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, St. John Chrysostom, St. Hilary, and others, he continues: "And in more modern times who have excelled in metaphysics, like Bacon, Pascal, Malebranche, and Leibnitz? Like Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton in the natural sciences? What orator like Bossuet? What poet like Tasso? And in our own days, who have attained the height of Balmes, Donoso Cortes, those two luminaries of science, the glory of Spain? Thus we find an uninterrupted series of illustrious men who, from the commencement of Christianity, have sought in God the source of truth and wisdom.

How could these men have sought it elsewhere while the words of the Divine Master were still sounding in their ears, *I am the truth, he that belongs to the truth hears my voice?* Where did the disciples of truth seek instruction? In the Catholic Church, which can alone give that divine instruction, it alone being the column and foundation of truth."

The connection in which this appears, and the terms used by the writer, seem to us to imply that Leibnitz as well as Malebranche was inspired by Catholic truth. The writer makes no distinction between them. He mentions them with equal approbation as illustrious men who sought the source of truth in God, and he had already said that the most illustrious men of every age knew no other guide in the investigation of truth than the Catholic Church. Leibnitz, most assuredly, was not guided by the Catholic Church in his investigations, nor did he arrive at what the Catholic Church regards as truth. The writer says in the 11th number that he did not say they were inspired by Catholic truth, but only that *they sought in God the source of truth*, by which he means that they acknowledged God as the origin of truth. Thus interpreted, we have no hesitation in agreeing with him, and are glad to think he did not intend his words in the sense in which we understood them.

Industry and False Pride. A Treatise. Addressed to Irishmen at home and abroad. By Frederick Kearney. Dublin: Richardson & Son. For sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

This pamphlet is directed against the false and stupid pride which is the characteristic of certain classes in Ireland. This is the pride which prevents the younger sons of "respectable" families from earning an honorable livelihood by honest industry, and makes them prefer spending the best years of their adolescence in "waiting for a commission," or a government appointment in the customs or the police, to be obtained through the interest of some friend of the family in power. Mr. Kearney's pamphlet contains many truths upon which the so-called upper classes of Ireland would do well to ponder. It also gives some very interesting views of the Irish aristocracy without their titles, and valuable information concerning the resources of the Island.

The Metropolitan for November, 1858. Baltimore: Murphy & Co.

The November number of this Magazine continues the life of Pius IX. It has an article on The Homes of the Dead; Sites of Devotional Celebrity; also, Lydia Darrah, a short but interresting Tale of the Revolution. Mr. Bryant's Poem on the Redemption is continued, this number containing the fourth book. It has several other well written and interesting articles. We would recommend all our readers who can do so to subscribe for the *Metropolitan*.

The Catholic Youth's Magazine. November, 1858. Vol. II., No. 3. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

This excellent little periodical continues, by the excellent matter both for amusement and instruction which it offers the Catholic child, to merit the patronage and the efforts in increasing its circulation, of every Catholic parent throughout the land.

Catholic Library Magazine. Published monthly by the Newburgh Catholic Library Association. Vol. 3, No. 3. November, 1858.

This unpretending magazine keeps on its usual course and up to its usual standard, which would be no discredit to publications emanating from more pretentious localities.

A Letter to His Parishioners. By the Hon. William Towry Law, late Vicar of Harborne, near Birmingham, and late Chancellor of Bath and Wells. Baltimore: Murphy & Co. 1858.

This is the second American edition of the pamphlet bearing the above title which has been reprinted from the London edition. The author has received the permission of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore to dedicate the work to his Grace. The letter is full of vital truths which we would only wish that every Protestant in the land would read and reflect over. The necessity of a second edition is a proof that the pamphlet has not lacked appreciation. The *brochure* also contains the admirable farewell letter of the distinguished editor of the London *Catholic Register* to the parishioners of East Farleigh, Kent. This is the first American from the sixth London edition of the gifted convert's epistle.

We notice with pleasure the announcement of a new, revised edition of the *Theologia Dogmatica* of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, the first edition being exhausted. The revised edition is passing through the press, in the establishment of Mr. Dessain, at Malines, Belgium, in conjunction with Messrs. Murphy & Co. The work, formerly consisting of four volumes, is now reduced to three, although considerable additions have been made to it, including an elaborate defence of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and a catalogue of the fathers, and ecclesiastical writers, with an accurate discrimination of their genuine works, from others that have passed under their names. Two volumes are now ready. The work appears under the especial sanction of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who has been pleased to signify a very high estimate of its merits. It is issued in very neat style, at the low price of two dollars per volume.

We are glad to learn that the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac and Laity's Directory for the coming year, of which Messrs. Murphy and Co., of Baltimore, are the publishers, will be presented to the Catholic world at an early day. We have no doubt, from the care which is being bestowed on the getting up of this important work, that it will surpass in completeness and accuracy all its predecessors.

Mr. John P. Walsh, of 170 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is about to publish a map of Ireland in thirty-two counties, showing each county distinctly, and naming every city, town, harbor, bay, lake, and river in Ireland; also, the lines of railroads, &c., &c. The work will be finished and ready for delivery, to the trade, before the 1st of December next.

THE RUINS.

BY SELLECK OSBORN.

I've seen, in twilight's pensive hour,
The moss-clad dome, the mouldering tower,
In awful ruin stand;
That dome, where grateful voices sung,
That tower, whose chiming music rung,
Majestically grand!

I've seen, mid sculptured pride the tomb
Where heroes slept, in silent gloom,
Unconscious of their fame;
Those who, with laurelled honors crowned,
Among their foes spread terror round,
And gained—an empty name!

I've seen in death's dark palace laid,
The ruins of a beauteous maid,
Cadaverous and pale!
That maiden who, while life remained,
O'er rival charms in triumph reigned,
The mistress of the vale.

I've seen, where dungeon damps abide,
A youth, admired in manhood's pride,
In morbid fancy rave;
He who, in reason's happier day,
Was virtuous, witty, nobly gay,
Learned, generous and brave.

Nor dome, nor tower, in twilight shade,
Nor hero fallen, nor beauteous maid,
To ruin all consigned—
Can with such pathos touch my breast
As (on the maniac's form impressed)
The ruins of the mind!

THE ART OF SUFFERING.

[*Translated from the French of* J. T. de Saint Germain *for the* N. Y. Tablet.]

Look at the consequence of the simplest idea when it is inspired by the sentiment of charity! How simple a thing it is to assemble twelve plain working men at the door of a country presbytery; but seed sown in the name of religion is fruitful. These twelve are already safe from many pernicious influences; their understanding is developed, their judgment formed, their hearts elevated; they know that they serve as examples; those who aspire to become at a future period members of the Society of St. Paul, already practice its precepts. The taverns, the haunts of perdition and demoralization are abandoned; the strength which was expended for evil is utilised for good.

The disciples of St. Paul assisted their master in discovering and understanding the wants of all, in distributing aid, in visiting the sick; and when roads were to be repaired, a field sown, or the vineyard of an old man to be tilled, not one was absent; it was their right, and the work was soon done. The finest corn, the richest harvest was seen where the children of St. Paul had passed. Try then to make a law imposing on twelve peasants the obligation of being ever ready at call to sow the field of a neighbor who is reposing in his bed, and you will confess that charity which obtains these results without difficulty is not a human law.

The Abbe Paul never wrote anything, but he practiced the life of action, and following in that the example of his Divine Master, he believed in the force of the word. Some of his words, scattered on the wind, like fruitful seed from the top of the mountain, have sprung up in a good soil. The destiny of man on this earth was his favorite theme, for he rightly thought that an error at starting engendered cruel disappointments at the end of the journey. He wished, then, to guard his disciples from fatal illusions.

Some persons may wonder that a country priest should take up such elevated subjects before so humble an auditory, but the resources of youth are inexhaustible when it has not been blighted by the contact of vice. The heart is the first master of the understanding. All the time wasted elsewhere in vulgar pleasures, in intemperance, in debauchery, in mad challenges, was employed for the relaxation or the pleasures of the mind. And why should those, whose rude labor is more useful than our sciences and our arts, be consigned to besotting ignorance? All that is required is to place instruction within the comprehension of the weak.

The Society possessed a select library which made them familiar with the first rudiments of history, and with some of the masterpieces of literature. Their taste for the beautiful and the true was also formed and refined. Irony and doubt had not petrified their simple natures, and the gilded youth, taught in the world's school, entirely occupied by the joys and triumphs of a day, would perhaps have smiled while shaking the ashes from a cigar, and would have looked with pity on these serious conversations, some fragments of which have been piously and respectfully collected by one of the Abbe Paul's disciples.

He was walking one Sunday evening, surrounded by his faithful companions, in the pleasant fields by the river side.

"These beautiful scenes delight you," said he, "you are struck with admiration and gratitude for Him who has created those things, who has dispensed these blessings, who has given you life, strength, health and youth. The recollection of the humble assistance you have aided in extending to these who suffer, gladdens your hearts and you are happy. Enjoy these fleeting moments; but are you to believe that such is the end of life? Let us ask the first person we meet."

And stopping a little boy who was passing:

"My child," said he, "why has God created us and placed us on this earth?"

The little boy, taking off his cap and holding it respectfully, answered without hesitation in the words of the catechism:

"To know, love and serve Him, and by that means to obtain eternal life."

The Abbe Paul kissed him and placed his little cap on his head.

"There," said he, "is a doctor who knows more about it than sages and philosophers. If those who promise us happiness followed that child's precept, humanity would be saved."

And sitting down at the foot of a tree, he continued nearly in the following words:

"My children, will you see or will you not see? Will you live the life of the senses or the life of the mind? Do you merely seek to isolate yourself in your selfishness because you are now out of the reach of misfortune? Are you content if your tastes be gratified and your wants satisfied, like the beast of the field which has received only the gift of instinct, or will you ask your soul, whose essence is divine, the secret of your destiny?

Can you find a nobler aim for your understanding than to ask of the silence of nature and the internal voice which resounds within you, the mystery of your origin, the cause of your exile, the end of your pilgrimage through this world? Whence come you? Where are you? Whither will you go? Do you wish to know it?

You are the children of suffering; ask it of your mothers. Time and men are the links of a mysterious chain. The iron ring between two links is only inert matter drawn from the dust by the imperfect work of man, that rust will reduce to ashes; but the links which unite humanity are forged by a divine hand, they are sympathetic, and if you would not remain as hard, as cold, as inert as iron, you will feel the bond which ties you to humanity, which makes you liable for the past and responsible for the future.

Man, in contemplating the grandeur and the wonders of nature, raises his thoughts towards the Author of all things; he sees the sky open, and is astonished at the weight that binds him to the earth. He suffers from cold, heat, hunger, thirst, sickness and from all the bad passions which aggravate his sufferings; he suffers in being born and in dying; he seeks the reason of his impotence.

"If anything," says a great writer, "be capable of giving us an idea of our weakness, it is the state in which we find ourselves immediately after birth. As yet incapable of making use of its organs and of employing its senses, the newly born child needs help of all kinds; it is an image of misery and suffering; it is, in the beginning, weaker than any of the animals; its life wavering, and uncertain, seems as if it were going to be ended at every moment; it can neither stand nor move; it has scarcely strength enough to exist and to announce, by its moanings, the pain it feels; as if nature intended to warn it that it is born to suffer, and that it only takes place in the human species to share its sufferings and its sorrows."

Yes, my children, to you I may say it, for you have sufficient courage to hear it: *Man was born to suffer.* His weakness, his impotence, his ignorance of the future, the shortness of his life, the dependance to which he finds himself, exposed to every attack, to every grief, to all the losses of that which is dear to him, the weight which keeps him on the earth while he sees above him infinite space, his vain desires, his anxieties, his excesses, his sufferings, his regrets, his repentance, his remorse—all teach him that here below he is subject to the inflexible law of misfortune. Each scene that nature places before his eyes teaches the being who thinks and reasons that he is, like all that surrounds him, in a world of expiation and of transformation.

The ox, lying down in the pasturage, enjoys the quiet of animal life, while waiting for the butcher's knife; the bird, in its nest, free from care, sings the awakening of nature, until the hawk seizes it with its cruel talons and destroys its brood. The flower waves at your feet and displays its brightest colors, without foreseeing the storm, by which it will be left leafless before the close of the day. Man, man alone, has the presentiment of his destiny. He may close his eyes that he may not see, but the day of awakening will come!

If man loves nothing but himself, all the apprehensions, the fears of evils which threaten him, of death which is steadily advancing, prevent him from enjoying his present prosperity, and his very selfishness is a burden to him; if, according to the divine law, he place his affections on his fellow-creature, the misfortune of others is also his portion, and he takes his seat at the great banquet of woe. He who looks around him, sees in nature but the image of destruction, of inequality, injustice, oppression, cruelty, meanness, treachery. He wanders dreaming along the bank of a beautiful and placid brook: the fishes, that gambol in it, become to his mind the prey of some more powerful inhabitant of the water. He reposes on the grass all bright with flowers, but under that

grass deadly combats take place. An inoffensive insect is carried off by a swallow, who flies away, singing; a vulture swoops up the feeble bird, and is bearing away the easy prey to its young family when an eagle sweeps down upon it.

Does not man find but too often in fallen humanity what he sees in the physical world? The great domineer over the little; the little envy the great; all the bad passions tend, unceasingly tend, to break the ties that God has made between men by subjecting them to the same misery. We find these bad passions, the sad effects of which we every day behold, in the history of all ages; the first pages of Scripture relate a murder similar to the patricides of the present day. Religion alone teaches man to bear with his fellows, to love and help them; Religion teaches man the secret of life, and that secret is *suffering*.

If you admit this word, all becomes easy, everything is arranged under the laws of reality; life is developed according to the will of the Author of all things, who, in this place of exile, tries us, purifies us, transforms us, and prepares us for a higher destiny.

What vain protestations against the grand and immutable laws of Providence! Men have appeared at many epochs, and even in our own time, we have seen them at work, we have listened to them with curiosity, with complacency: they announced a new age, happiness was at last to shine upon humanity; no more oppression, no more inequality of conditions or of intelligence, no more unjust differences in the distribution of wealth, no more misery—prosperity and happiness for all. But what are misfortune and suffering compared to the sacrileges committed under the inspiration of these innovators? 'Twas then that a holy pastor, bearing an olive branch and throwing himself between the combatants, gave his blood for his flock. "May mine be the last blood shed!" said the man of God, and once again the weapons fell.

What nobler example of Christian abnegation could we choose, and what more striking proof of the power of charity? When the snowy alb of the martyr was stained with pure and innocent blood, the blood-clotted weapons fell to the ground, pity awoke in the most hardened hearts, the sacrifice began to bear its fruit, misfortune caused the germ of that union which founds great empires to grow in the most antagonistic minds. As time shall advance in the future, that glory will appear purer, and that page of the history of religion will be more sublime.

In placing man naked on the naked earth, God condemned him, from his fall, to the hardest labor, and commanded him to water the earth with the sweat of his brow and with his tears in order to obtain his daily bread. That severe law of labor was accepted in all ages, before Christianity came to teach us submission and resignation to our destiny. *Res sacra Miser:* Misfortune is a holy thing, said the ancients. Nearly two thousand years ago a great poet wrote: "Yes, if the indefatigable rake does not unceasingly turn up the earth, in vain will thou contemplate the riches of thy neighbor; to allay thy hunger thou must shake the forest oak.* He also says: Our happiest days, wretched mortals, depart the first; sickness, sorrowful old age and implacable death which carries us off, come soon after."† An ancient writer having already in his ignorance a presentiment of human destiny also said: "Prometheus did not knead the clay of which he formed man with water, but with *tears*."

"Let peace come," says Isaiah, "let him rest in his bed that hath walked in affliction."

We will only understand life when we comprehend that we *must* suffer. We have not been made to live for ourselves; we are only the preparers of the future. We are only the links of a chain, the strength and power of which we feel, but the end whereof it is not given to us to see. Everything in nature betrays that pre-occupation of the future; the flower which appears to us so brilliant does not bloom for itself; the moment it has brought forth and nourished with its substance the fruit which is to survive it, it withers and disappears; it is only a promise of the future. It bears in its bosom, at its birth, the germ of its death and the imperceptible and incalculable germs of its successors.

"The tiny acorn shrouds an oak immense!"

All beings are only the transmitters of existences or of thoughts; their individuality always disappears, according to the laws of nature, before the great interests of the generations to come. Christ himself announced it to us, when, taking a little child, and, embracing it, he said: "And he that shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me."

Let us be, then, the servitors of unknown ages, not like the mercenary and the slave who heaps stone on stone to leave on the sands of the desert the gloomy pyramid, the nameless enigma: let us be like the Christian workman of ancient times who raised, with mysterious art, sublime temples, the divine beauties of which religion alone inspired; he cut the stone into flowers, into festoons, into garlands—poising spires of marble towering to the clouds in singing sacred hymns, and eating black bread moistened with his sweat, and he died without breathing his name, that name which we still seek as we wander under the ogives of the grand cathedrals, the sight of which confounds our weakness: let us be the *silent* and unknown workman of the future:

"Silence alone is great, all the rest is weakness."

Silence is greater and more powerful than speech. What has not been said is more eloquent than that which has been repeated for generations. Only recollect yourself and you will hear the heart's mysterious voice; it is God himself who speaks within you. The plaintive sighs of the Æolian harp stirred by the wind are more expressive than a skilful voice.

"Nothing of that which is written is beautiful," says a man of genius; "what is most divine in the heart of man, never comes forth."

And when we speak of silence, of abnegation, and of sacrifice, we do not mean that one should imitate the fatalism of the Mussulman who lies crouched before his own door looking at his burning dwelling and says: "God is great; it was written that this house should be burned.' The wisdom of nations said: "*Heaven helps those who help themselves.*" The evangelical precept bringing into the world a new element and an unknown sentiment, says: "Give succor to thy brethren and heaven will pay it back to thee a hundred fold." And St. Paul wrote to the Romans: "Be not overcome by evil; but overcome evil by good." If then your voice be raised to heaven let it not be to bewail our destiny but to accept and glorify misfortune.

Yes, my children, I say it to you, and you yourselves will one day say it: "*Blessed be misfortune!*" It is that alone which raises man above all animated beings. Universal well-being would only have engendered selfishness and isolation; it is to our griefs and our miseries we owe the divine feeling for which it is still sweet to live and suffer: *Charity!*

The ancients might repeat the enervating maxim: *As long as you are happy you will have many friends; but when the stormy days come you will be alone.* The light of Christianity had not yet shone; the spirit of charity and of mutual obligation inspired by the Gospel was yet unknown among men; for my part, it is since misfortune has fallen upon me that I have found true friends, unknown brothers;* has not a poet said it before me, and better than I could say it, in two beautiful lines:

"To happiness more than one fragile bond I owe,
But to adversity alone I owe a friend."

I do not mean to say that evil passions will lose the old claims that sin has given them on the heart of man. Our life will always be a combat, and the Church itself, which is of divine origin, the Church which is so powerful that the gates of hell can never prevail against it—is it not *militant* in this world, and does it not pay each of its conquests in the blood of its confessors and of its martyrs?

It is but too true that there exists in our country deplorable misery; but that misery of which you are sometimes the witnesses and consolers, is inseparable from human weakness, and alleviated everywhere by the progress of customs and institutions. It was less talked about when more of it existed, and there were much less resources at hand to remedy it.

(To be continued.)

* Quod nisi et assiduis terram insectabere rostris,
Hen magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum
Concussæque famem in silvis solabere quercu.

† O plane quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi,
Prima fugit; subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus
Et labor, et duræ rapit inclementia mortis.

* In these familiar conversations which had no dogmatical character, but which were rather paternal lessons of morality and practical philosophy, Abbe Paul, who had read much, took a pleasure in invoking his souvering, and freely taking his authorities where he had found them without confining himself to the sacred texts as he would have done in the exercise of his ministry. Outside his sacerdotal functions he thought he could appeal to the testimony of humanity, as he was instructing the generation which was to live, not in the cloister, but in the world.

THE PROTESTANT PROSELYTIZING SYSTEM.

[From La Verdad Catolica.]

Under this title the NEW YORK TABLET publishes an interesting article in which it paints in strong colors the machination of the different Protestant sects in the United States, of which Catholics are the victims. We have considered this article deserving a place in the pages of the *Verdad Catolica*, whose readers while justly indignant at contemplating the attempts of error to overthrow our holy religion, will at least have the consolation of knowing that the promises of the Saviour that the gates of Hell shall not prevail against His Church, are fulfilled there as well as elsewhere.

Indeed we see Catholicity everywhere spreading in a truly wonderful manner, through the zeal and self-denial of devoted missionaries who everywhere diffuse the regenerating doctrines of the Church of Rome. In the more populous and civilized towns of the Central States, as in the distant wildernesses of the Western States, churches are raised to the Most High, the faithful striving which shall render the most fervent worship to the true God, and oppose most strenuously the enemies of Jesus Christ.

The numerous religious orders take part in this movement with an order worthy the best ages of Christianity, instructing the youth in divine and human learning, and edifying the people by the example of their virtue and self-denial. We might cite surprising deeds of these peaceful champions of our faith; but their names alone are sufficient to show what an amount of good they have done, and how much they may yet do. Our admiration embraces equally the Jesuits, the Fathers of the Mission, the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Redemptorists; for they have all shown themselves worthy of their Holy Mother. Nor do we forget the good Sisters of Charity, the learned and virtuous Ladies of the Sacred Heart, or the Ursuline nuns, who do for the youth of their own sex, what the other orders do for theirs.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Affair of the "Charles-Georges."—French vessels in the Tagus.—The conclusions arrived at by the Brussels literary Congress.—Literary Property.—Duration of the proprietary right.—Right of reproduction.—Right of translation and conditions appended thereto.—Demands of the Congress.—Malakoff married.

PARIS, October 14th, 1858.

The sensation of the moment is the affair of the ship *Charles-Georges*, a French vessel, employed in the negro apprenticeship scheme, captured by the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique. As you cannot depend on the English papers for a true version of the affair—this apprenticeship system being looked upon by them as a rival to their humane Coolie business—I will give you a short history of the whole affair from the commencement to the present position of affairs. The *Charles-Georges* left the island of Bourbon to get apprentices on the African coast; a government delegate was on board to oversee the operation. Bad weather, and the sickness of a portion of the crew obliged the captain to seek for assistance at Mozambique, and he cast anchor under the fort. The Portuguese, heedless of his position, captured the vessel, seized the specie, merchandize, and apprentices on board, and put the crew in prison. They even seized the delegate of the French government and incarcerated him. They refused the aid of a physician to the sick and the mate died the following day from want of care. They went so far as to take down the French flag and hoist in its place the Portuguese ensign. The Captain showed his papers, his log, his instructions, but there was no French representative nor no French war vessel at Mozambique and the Portuguese authorities declared the *Charles-Georges* to be a lawful prize. On hearing of the affair the Governor of the Island of Borbon sent the *Turfoise* under the command of Captain Bridet to inquire into the circumstances of the case and act accordingly. The result showed the legality of the proceedings of the Captain of the *Charles-Georges*, and Captain Bridet insisted that the vessel should be sent to Lisbon which was done.

The *Charles-Georges* arrived at Lisbon on the 16th of August, and the question was taken up by the French and Portuguese Governments. The latter contended that the affair was purely a judicial one, and that the decision given at Mozambique could only be changed by a Court of Appeals. The former denied the competence of the Court and demanded the immediate restitution of the ship with an indemnity for the owners and the crew. Two vessels of the Imperial Navy were sent to Lisbon. The Portuguese latelyattempted to burn the *Charles-Georges*; but the fire was extinguished. The passengers who were on board were arrested and will be tried.

Portugal is certainly in a bad way if she does not give up the vessel, though she may rely somewhat on the protection of England. I do not mean to justify the French-apprentice system, though it is far less cruel and inhuman than the English Coolie scheme; they are after all but the slave-trade in disguise. But that the Portuguese who carry on the slave trade in its worst phases on the Mozambique coast should have the hardy insolence to capture a vessel engaged in a scheme ten times more humane than their own and that of their English backers, is rather too much to be quietly supported by France. The treatment which the French Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul have received from mobs paid by the socialists and freemasons of Lisbon and incited by English biblical agents, seems to call for the energetic intervention of the French government. As I have stated, two vessels, the *Austerlitz* and the *Donawerth*, sail into the Tagus, and though every one is anxious to hear the *Moniteur*, which has been so far silent, speak, no one doubts that the Government of Napoleon III. will have speedy and ample reparation for insults to the nation's flag and to the pious representatives of a society bearing the name of one of the glories of France.

I can now give you in a more exact form than in my last the decision of the Brussels literary congress on various points concerning literary property. The Congress deems that the principle of international recognition of literary and artistic productions in favor of their authors should have a place in the legislature of all civilized nations. The principle should be admitted between countries even in the absence of reciprocity. This, it seems to me, is very nearly asking too much. Foreign authors should be put on the same footing as natives. No exceptional formalities should be required from foreign authors; the formalities required by the laws of the country where the publication is issued, should be sufficient to guarantee to them the proprietary right. The Congress further recommends a system of legislation on a uniform basis should be adopted by all countries with regard to the proprietorship of literary and artistic works. Authors are to enjoy, during their lives, the exclusive right of publishing and reproducing their works, of selling or distributing them, or of assigning the whole or part prietorship of them, or the right of reproduction. The surviving conjoint will have the same right during his or her life, and the heirs will also enjoy it for a period of 50 years from the death of the author, or from the time the right of the conjoint becomes extinct. No distinction is made between the different categories of literary and artistic works. The surviving conjoint and the heirs preserve their proprietary right in a posthumous work. Proprietors, not being heirs will only have an exclusive right which cannot exceed in duration thirty years. The duration of the proprietary right of the first editor of an anonymous work will be thirty years from the date of publication. The proprietary right embraces the right of translation with this restriction: During ten years after the publication of his work, the author will have the exclusive right of translating it into all languages, on condition that he shall exercise that right before the expiration of the third year. If within that time he has not exercised his right any person may concurrently exercise it except in the country where the work originated. At the expiration of ten years, although the author may have exercised his right, every body is free to translate the work and sell it in all countries except in that of the author. In conclusion the congress demands the abolition of all duties on books and works of art, or at least the reduction of these duties to the lowest possible figure and their simplification in cases where the tariff establishes different duties on different categories of literary productions; the power of entering without charge, unsold works sent abroad on commission; the diminution of all postal charges and an increase of facilities for the transport and circulation of printed matter, translations, engravings, photographs, lithographs, &c., and the abolition of all formalities which obstruct the book-trade.

The civil marriage of the Duke de Malakoff with Mlle. Sofia Valera de la Paniega took place the day before yesterday and was performed by the mayor of the first arrondissement at the Hotel de la Mairie, in the Rue d'Angon-Saint-Honore. Count Walewski and Marshal Vaillant were the Duke's witnesses; M. Fould and the Marquis de Casa Riera, those of the bride. By-the-bye Mlle. de la Paniega, who was represented as just turned seventeen, is past thirty. The religious marriage was celebrated the same evening in the Chapel of the Palace of Saint Cloud, in presence of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Jerome, Prince Napoleon, Princess Mathilde, the Prince and Princesses Murat, and a crowd of ministers, marshals and dignitaries of state. The nuptial blessing was given by the Bishop of Nancy, first almoner of the Emperor.

NUTS FOR POOR MEN.—It costs a deal of money to be rich, and it is a question if so much is worth so little? After all, is wealth worth the cost, first in acquiring it, next in supporting it, and lastly, in bearing up under it, when you have lost it?

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The sequel to Mr. John Carden's affair.—Storm and Shipwrecks on the Northern Coast.—Publications of the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.—Meeting in Dublin in favor of the abolition of the duty on Paper.—Meeting of the Catholic Dormitory Society.—Appointment of Rector of the Irish College of Paris.—Removal of the Postal Contract with the Cunard Company.—Turning the first sod of the Meath Railway.

DUBLIN, Oct. 22d, 1858.

Part the second and last (for the present at least) of Mr. John Carden's affair touching the English lady, Miss Arbuthnot, referred to in my last letter, was brought to a conclusion at the Kingstown Police office on Monday last. After the counsel on both sides had consumed a considerable time in an interchange of that species of personalities peculiar to their learned profession, the housekeeper of Mr. Carden, who had been arrested on a charge of conspiring with her master to abduct Miss Arbuthnot, but who was discharged in the absence of sufficient proof, gave evidence to the effect that in making inquiries respecting Miss Arbuthnot at the residence of Lord Gough, where the lady was staying, she was not acting under the directions of Mr. Carden at all. The important facts, however, were elicited that Mr. Carden had engaged her some months previously as a "worker," at a salary of £26 per annum, but that since she had been in his service she had not done two and sixpence worth of work; and taken in connection with the hiring of this party, there was also the material fact that she happened to have a relative a servant in the house at which Miss Arbuthnot was staying. It does not require a particularly keen perception to see that other considerations besides this individual's capacity as a "worker" induced Mr. Carden to engage her at a salary of £26 per annum. It also appeared that when arrested she attempted to swallow, regardless of the injury which might result to her stomach, a letter of Mr. Carden, envelope, sealing wax, and all to her, desiring her to make certain inquiries respecting Miss Arbuthnot's whereabouts and movements, and warning her to be very cautious. Miss Arbuthnot was then introduced to give evidence. She was accompanied by Lord Gough, that old gentleman who made his fame, and, what is better, his fortune in India during the war there; and who, having hung up his sword, is now living in sumptuous ease at his beautiful country seat near town. Her evidence was little more than a denial of some statements made by a witness for Mr. Carden to an assertion that she had not been influenced by any one against Mr. Carden, as that gentleman seemed to think was the case. Miss Arbuthnot did not faint or fall into rapidly succeeding fits of hysterics as, judging from our experience of the predisposition to insensibility and convulsions on the part of ladies in less critical positions, it might reasonably be assumed she did, if I did not refer to the matter. On the contrary, she was cool and self-possessed, and not in the least put about; and she dictated her evidence to the clerk with a musical voice in the most faultless English. Mr. Carden himself, who appeared during the investigation as if his head was about to fly from his shoulders with excitement, essayed to give an explanation, but was so often "plucked up" by opposite counsel, on the ground that he was not proceeding legally, and so often interrupted by the magistrate refusing to hear him for the same reason, that he necessarily made but a very confused affair of it. However, he did contrive to say that he had no intention of breaking the peace or of annoying Miss Arbuthnot—that he believed the whole affair was a conspiracy against him by those "who had custody of the lady," and that she must have been laboring under some extraordinary delusion when she swore the information in the present case. He confessed that he still entertained feelings of deep affection for the lady, and this, he implied, was the "head and front of his offending." He admitted that he had been always anxious to know where he would be likely to see her, notwithstanding that she had repeatedly "snubbed" him in a most marked manner; and he insisted on his right as a British subject to take furnished lodgings in any house where he would have an opportunity of seeing her occasionally, or to visit any particular church which she frequented. But, he argued, his desires and his feelings in this respect did not demonstrate any intention on his part to molest the lady. The magistrate, in deciding on the case, suggested the most reasonable solution of the affair: namely, that Mr. Carden (who, notwithstanding his years, thinks himself, it is said, a very fascinating individual) has been duped by his agents into the belief that Miss Arbuthnot was under coercion, and that she only waited for a favorable opportunity to become his for ever. At the same time his Worship considered that the lady was entitled to protection, and with the view of affording it to her he adjudged that Mr. Carden should give his own personal recognizance in the sum of £5,000, to be of good behavior towards Miss Arbuthnot, and to keep the peace towards her and all her Majesty's subjects for the space of twelve months. Some of the newspapers have come down very hard on Mr. Carden. One journal says he is mad, that he should not be allowed to walk abroad, and that his friends should see after placing him in a lunatic asylum; while another asserts that he is more rogue than fool, and that he should be punished accordingly. The *Freeman's Journal* in a very severe article says that Miss Arbuthnot has not obtained sufficient protection, and that Mr. John Carden should be treated to a ride on a pole, through Sackville st. and the principal squares of the city, properly tarred and feathered, with an occasional application of sewer water. It is very difficult to form an opinion on the matter. The case as it stands is certainly against Mr. Carden, but he protests he has no intention of offering any violence to Miss Arbuthnot; and he has not been permitted to make a full and connected explanation. It is said he purposes publishing a long statement in vindication of himself, demonstrating that Miss Arbuthnot has been acting under coercion, and that he has been the victim of a conspiracy. The sooner he does so the better, for his case as it now stands is a very bad one indeed.

A severe storm visited our northern coast during the early part of this week, the result of which has been that several ships have been wrecked, judging from the spars, barrels, bottles and other matters indicative of shipwreck, which have been washed ashore; but the details of particular instances have not yet been ascertained, with two exceptions, the loss of the brig *Mary* of Caernavoon, which went to pieces on Tuesday on the coast near Malahide, within a few miles of this city, and the foundering of a vessel from the Isle of Man off Skerries. The captain and crew of the former vessel who were clinging to the rigging while the ship remained together, were rescued just before she broke up, by a brave fisherman and his three sons, who succeeded in bringing them ashore in their boat, more dead than alive, after the coastguards from the neighboring stations had made two unsuccessful attempts to reach the wreck in their life-boat. The crew of the vessel which foundered off Skerries were also rescued by the fishermen of the village.

The Irish Archæological and Celtic Society has issued the first portion of its Miscellany, the Society's publication for the present year. The contents of this volume, which is considered a most important and interesting addition to literature, are a Grammatical Treatise written in Mediæval Latin and Gaelic, edited from a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, by W. Stokes, Esq.; a Collection of Annals in Irish, with an English version, edited by Dr. O'Donovan, the eminent Irish Scholar; and the History of the Mothers of the Saints of Erin, written in Irish by *Engus*, surnamed *Cele De*, in the seventh century, and edited from the original by the Rev. W. Reeves. The publication of the Society for the ensuing year will be a Treatise on the Ogham or occult forms of writing in use among the ancient Irish, by the Rev. Dr. Graves, one of the Fellows of Trinity College. At the last meeting of the Society one of your citizens, Charles O'Conor, Esq., was elected a member.

A meeting was held, on Wednesday last, of the Publishers of the Metropolis, Paper Manufacturers, gentlemen connected with the Press, and with literature generally, and the consumers of paper, for the purpose of forming an association in Ireland similar to that which exists in London, for procuring the repeal of the duties on paper. Dr. Gray, the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, presided; Mr. John Cassell, the well-known London publisher, and Mr. John Francis, the Treasurer of the English association, attended as a deputation from that body. The meeting was addressed by these gentlemen at great length in support of the movement. A resolution was adopted declaring that the paper duty is a tax upon labor, a vexatious interference with the manufacturer, and obstructive to the progress of education; and also one to the effect that it was desirable the members of the Irish newspaper and periodical press, printers, publishers, paper makers and general consumers of paper, should join in the effort now being made to obtain the repeal of the paper duty in the ensuing session of parliament. A subscription list was opened, and a committee appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

The second annual meeting of that most excellent and meritorious society, the Catholic Dormitory, was held on Wednesday evening last. I stated in a former letter that the object of this society is to rescue poor destitute Catholic children from the host of proselytizers—clerical and lay, male and female—who are ever on the watch to seize an opportunity of inducing poor creatures by bribes and every imaginable artifice to abandon the Catholic Faith. The report of the society, which was a most gratifying one, stated that 31 females had been rescued within the past twelve months from proselytizing institutions, and that a large number of these girls had been since placed in good situations with Catholic families.

A meeting of the Irish Archbishops and Bishops was held on Wednesday at the Presbytery, Marlboro' street, at which they appointed the Rev. James Lynch, of the Vincentian Order, Castleknock, to the office of Rector of the Irish College at Paris.

The governmental contract with the Cunard Company for the conveyance of mails between the United Kingdom and North America has just been renewed with that Company, to the great disappointment of the proprietors of the Galway line and of the Irish public generally. Mr. Hamilton, M. P., the Secretary to the Treasury, writes to Mr. Lever to say that the extension of the contract was assented to by the Treasury, before, as far as he was aware, any mention had been made of the Lever line. Mr. Hamilton goes on to say that this circumstance should not be taken as indicating any disfavor of the project on the part of the Government, who, he says, regard with great interest, a commercial undertaking designed to shorten materially the communication between the United Kingdom and North America. This is all very fine, but the hard fact remains that the contract with the Cunard line is re-made for a period of six years.

The first sod of a projected railway from Navan to Dublin, through the county Meath, was turned on Thursday last at Trim, by Lord Dunsaney.

DUBLINER.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The anti confessional Meeting.—A failure.—The bold four hundred.—The Vestrymen fight shy.—The Chairman, poor man!—The speakers.—The resolutions.—Strange exhibition of freedom of opinion.—All dissidents summarily silenced.—Winds up with a little blasphemy.—The TIMES.—Prospects of litigation.—India.—Wholesale massacre of unarmed Sepoys.—Details of the monstrous affair.—Laying the corner-stone of a Church.—Consecration.

LONDON, 22nd October, 1858.

The greatest failure of the season was the meeting of the vestrymen held on Monday at St. James' Hall to protest against the introduction of the confessional into their law-established church. Notwithstanding the great efforts used during the week previous to the day appointed for the meeting, and the great publicity it received, the attendance was very slim. Those enlightened tradesmen who fill the office of vestrymen number over five thousand, yet there were not more than four hundred persons present in all. They belonged exclusively to the uneducated classes. The chair was taken by a dispenser of light, (in the shape of tallow and other candles) lately elevated to the aldermanic dignity. The worthy chairman must have forgotten to grease his speaking apparatus before he left his shop, for it was with difficulty that he could screw out words enough to call on the only representative of the aristocratic classes present to say something. Colonel Vereker, the person called upon, albeit unused to the oratorical mood, also experienced considerable difficulty in saying anything, yet he managed to bungle through a few dislocated and distorted sentences, about Puseyite invasion and conspiracies on the part of men who professed to be Protestants but were really emissaries of Rome. It was necessary to again reform Protestantism (if they would only reform it altogether!) and to prevent such "Popish practices" from creeping into it, a revision of the Book of Common Prayer was necessary. (Why not revise the Bible so as to "suit the growing wants of the English people?") The Colonel, with a sigh of thankfulness, at last arrived at the first resolution which declares most ungrammatically and unperspicuously that whereas "priestly" confession and absolution, and other *innovations* have been *taught* and practised by many clergymen of the Church of England, and encouraged by its dignitaries and bishops, the "indignation" of all English Protestants (represented by the few hundred tallow chandlers, shoemakers, grocers, &c., present on the occasion), was "fired" to an immense extent; the Protestants of England (represented as above), protested against such innovations, and declared that if the Church of England is to be truly the church of the nation she "must adapt her institutions to the growing wants of the people." A vestryman, named Beale, who took the place of Westerton, the getter-up of the meeting, kept at home by a domestic affliction, seconded the resolution, and declared it to be the intention of the vestrymen to effect the ejection of the "false and traitorous" clergymen from their livings. He deplored the number of "perversions" daily taking place, but said it was not astonishing with teachers in the Church, every one of whom had his crucifix or his rosary. He would banish the emblem of man's redemption from their churches. He called upon the meeting to petition the Queen to imitate the action of Queen Bess and Oliver Cromwell under like circumstances—to call upon the House of Commons to second the efforts of the Crown by legislative enactment, (Oh, Freedom of Conscience, boast of England, where are you?), by requiring all members of the Church of England to sign a declaration expressing their disbelief in any scriptural warrant for auricular confession, their disbelief in baptismal regeneration, in the Real Presence, &c.

A vestryman rose to propose an amendment to the effect that as the practice of confession and absolution is "inculcated and enforced" by the Prayer book of the Church of England such prayer-book be revised. This unfortunate vestryman was quickly expelled from the rostrum. He thought it was too bad that after having been invited to attend he should have been summarily silenced and maltreated. A clergyman asked leave to move as an amendment that the meeting, taking into consideration the fact that confession is obviously sanctioned by the Book of Common Prayer refuses to condemn those clergymen who only carry out its plain directions by the practise of it. Leave was immediately refused. A churchwarden said that if there were any ministers in the Church of England opposed to the opinions of the meeting they had better leave its temporalities or they would be "kicked out." To the bishops he would say: "Do as beseemeth you or by —— we'll unfrock you." The enlightened and edifying assemblage then separated.

The *Times* denounces the bold four hundred and says that if it protests against an authoritative clergy it also protests against another class of tyrants not the less offensive because they are laymen. The expurgation of the Prayer-Book would, says the *Times*, rend the Church in two. She is, however, so used to splitting up that another split added to the many would not seem strange to her. I may state in winding up this subject that Mr. Poole has brought an action against Mr. Baring for libels against him by that reverend brother. It is also hinted that some of the speakers in St. James' Hall will be the objects of prosecutions.

From India we have nothing very remarkable, except the massacre of nearly fifteen hundred unarmed Sepoys at Mooltan. I may be wrong in looking upon this piece of cowardly cruelty as anything remarkable; our cotemporaries make very light of it. I announced the fact already; the details are as follows: When the two regiments of infantry and the artillery regiment were disarmed at Mooltan, they were informed that they would be sent home in parties of twenty. The Sepoys, looking upon this as a plan to cut them up in detail, determined, though unarmed, to make one united struggle. With clubs and fragments of their bedsteads for their only weapons they attacked the barracks of the English force. The latter, of course, had a cheap victory over an unarmed foe, and the insurgents were dispersed, and 300 of them were killed. Th ee hundred more, who fled to the north, were followed and massacred to a man. A hundred more, who had made for the Sutlej, were killed at Kanghur. Three hundred more were destroyed at Kurrumpore. A correspondent calls this horrible butchery of unarmed men "accounting for rebels." From the circumstances attending the attack it is seen that the Sepoys are not wanting in courage, and that the English force can hold its own as far as ferocity in concerned. So that all the courage like all the ferocity is not on one side only.

On Monday last, the corner stone of the Catholic Church in Hertford was laid and blessed. The Cardinal-Archbishop presided on the occasion and pronounced an interesting discourse explicative of the ceromony, which was listened to with the most respectful attention by the assistants, among whom were Protestants to the number of several hundreds. The Church is dedicated to the Blessed Mother of God.

Dr. Etheridge, formerly Provincial of the Jesuits in this country, has been consecrated Bishop of Torone and Apostolic Vicar of British Guiana. It is said that before the consecration of the Right Rev. Doctor, there was but one Jesuit Bishop in the world.

W.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE TABLET is acknowledged to be the best Catholic paper on this Continent, and has by far the largest circulation of any paper of its class, throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces. Merchants, manufacturers, inventors and all those who most particularly address themselves to families, should bear this in mind. The TABLET is the best medium for bringing their articles before the Catholic public of America.

THE NEW YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Government of St. John's, Newfoundland, has agreed to pay to the New York and Galway Steamship Company $42,500, in addition to the grant of $23,000 by the Home Government, in consideration of the company's making St. John's a port of call for their steamers, semi-monthly, to and from New York and Galway. The company are bound to make the passage between Galway and St. John's within seven days. With a view to afford the public every accommodation in their power, the Steamship Company at St. John's will receive telegraphic despatches to the latest moment, and forward the same to Galway, where they will be delivered, as they may be directed, as soon as the steamers arrive at that port. The telegraph companies associated with the American Company (No 21 Wall street) have also agreed to receive all despatches which may be offered and transmit the same to St. John's. Thus the public of the United States will be placed within seven days of Galway and London, and *vice versa*.

[Advertisement.]

The splendid Cathedrals of Europe were erected and endowed mainly by the princely munificence of "*Crowned Heads.*" The great and imposing Cathedral to be erected in New York will be built by "*Heads to be hereafter crowned.*" The People, the great body of the Catholic Community of every class and condition, will fully render their pious offerings on this great occasion. Here is an effort from a business gentleman which warmly commends itself to the attention of Catholics. Arthur Donnelly, the extensive Carpet Dealer at No. 98 Bowery, in this city, has generously offered to set apart one per cent. of the gross amount of his sales for the ensuing year, to be devoted to this great design. No doubt every Catholic Family in this city and its vicinity will render their aid in making his sales as numerous and as profitable as possible. nov6 tf

TO ADOPT—An Orphan Girl, about twelve years old. The applicant must be a Catholic, who can give the best of reference as a guaranty for her moral and religious training. The girl is intelligent; can read, write and cipher; is endowed with qualities that will amply reward those who will adopt her. She can be seen at 74 Division street, New York, or inquiry can be made at the Dry Goods Store of James Ward, 189 Grand st., Williamsburg, L. I., N. Y. nov13 3t

Bird of the Wilderness.

Words by ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Music by W. R. DEMPSTER.

Bird of the wild - er - ness, Blithe-some and cum - ber - less, Light be thy ma - tin o'er moon - light and

p

lea; Em - blem of hap - pi - ness. Blest is thy dwell - ing place, Oh! to a - bide in the

de -- sert with thee. Wild is thy

lay and loud, Far on the down - y cloud, Love gives it en - er - gy, Love gave it birth

Where on the dew - y wing? Where art thou jour-ney - ing? Thy lay is in hea - ven, thy love is on earth.

ral. con espress.

a Tempo.

O'er moor and mountain green,
O'er fell and fountain sheen,
As the red streamer that heralds the day:
Over the cloudlet dim,

Over the rainbow's rim,
Musical cherub hie, hie thee away.
Then when the gloaming [*twilight*] comes,
Low in the heather blooms,

Sweet will thy welcome, and bed of love be;
Emblem of happiness,
Blest is thy dwelling place,
Oh! to abide in the desert with thee.

EDUCATION.

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Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

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The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

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The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

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THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

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Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

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The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

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For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
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oct9 tf

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2. The orphan is to have full opportunity (so far as the place may afford) of hearing Mass, attending to religious instructions, and otherwise discharging his or her religious duties.

3. The travelling expenses of the orphans to place of destination are to be paid by the persons to whom they may be bound out.

Satisfactory references will, of course, be required by the Committee, whose regular meetings are on the second and last Wednesday of each month. All communications to be addressed to Committee on Admissions and Binding, R. C. Orphan Asylum, Prince st., corner of Mott, New York.

Applicants wishing to see the orphans who are to be bound out, in order to make a choice from them, are referred to Mother Elizabeth, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Boys, Fifth avenue, between 51st and 52d streets, and Sister Mary Frances, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Girls, Prince street, corner of Mott.

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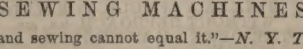

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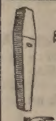

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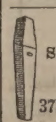

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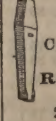

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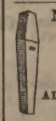

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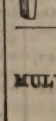

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